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Humidity 95.

April 14, 1920, Temperature 69

No. 18,232.

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HONGKONG, THURSDAY, APRIL 14, 1921.

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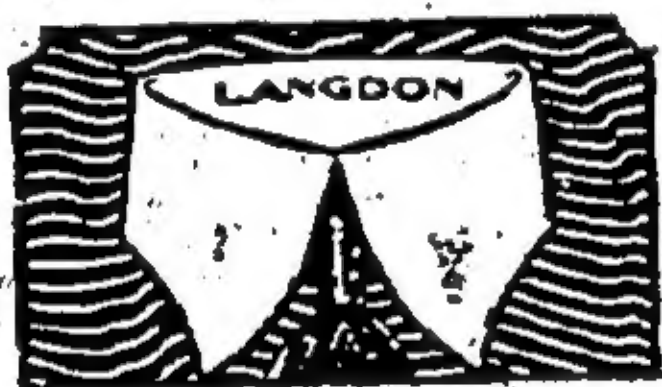
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WHEN BUYING A WATCH
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We have a stock of Pocket and
Wrist Watches of quality
THAT SATISFY!

J. ULLMANN & CO.
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TO-DAY'S CABLES.

(Router's Service to the China Mail)

FRENCH COLONIES.

COMPREHENSIVE DEVELOPMENT SCHEME.

SAIGON HARBOUR WORKS.

PARIS, April 14.

The Government presented a bill to the Chamber of Deputies for a very comprehensive programme of colonial development involving the overhauling of transport systems, sanitation, education, and irrigation. The more important projects include West African harbour extension at Dakar, the completion of the Thiès-Kayes railway, irrigation works in the Niger Valley, the construction of a railway from Brazzaville to the Atlantic coast, reconstruction of the Central Cameroons line with extensions to Yaounde and other points, the erection of big harbour works at Saigon, Cholon, Haiphong, Tourane, Quanchewan, the completion of the Vinhlongha railway, the continuation of the trans-Indo-Chinese line from Tourane to Saigon, harbour works at Madagascar and the construction of a port of call at Jibuti.

HOME FOOTBALL.

LONDON, April 14.

In an association football match at Portsmouth the Army beat the Navy by three goals to nought.

DEAD GENERAL HONOURED.

PARIS, April 13.

General Gallieni, the saviour of Paris in 1914 has been posthumously promoted a Marshal of France.

ATHLETIC SPORTS.

YING WAH COLLEGE.

YESTERDAY'S MEETING.

The Ying Wah College held their annual athletic sports meeting at the Racecourse yesterday afternoon. The weather was unfavourable and the track was on the heavy side. In spite of this handicap, all the events were successfully completed. The competition was keen and some exciting finishes were witnessed, although of necessity, owing to the slippery nature of the track, the jumping events were a little strenuous. The dull and uncertain weather did not prevent a large gathering of the parents and friends of the pupils from attending. In three events, school records were established. These were the Senior 100 Yards dash won by Ng Wai Tak in 11 secs.; the Senior quarter mile won by Fung Yu Kan in 60.4/5 secs.; and the Junior high jump won by Chung Fook Sing with a jump of 4ft. 5ins.

At the conclusion of the afternoon's sport, Mrs. Wan distributed the trophies to the successful competitors.

Before asking Mrs. Wan to distribute the prizes, Mr. A. Hughes, the Headmaster, expressed the College's thanks to the many friends who had contributed to the Prize Fund, and to Mr. Macpherson for his assistance as Starter. A bouquet was presented to Mrs. Wan and Mr. Wan Yu Shing, in a few words, congratulated the School on the successful sports and on the records which had been made that afternoon, and expressed the hope that some of the winners would be successful in the Hongkong School Sports next week.

RESULTS.

The following were the results:—
Long Jump (Senior).—1, Ng Wai Tak; 2, Fung Yu Kan; 3, Ng Wai Kung. Distance, 17ft. 10ins.

Long Jump (Junior).—1, Chung Fook Sing; 2, Wong Shu Cheong; 3, Ho King. Distance, 15ft. 7ins.

100 Yards (Senior).—1, Ng Wai Tak; 2, Fung Yu Kan; 3, Yung Kai Yan. Time, 11secs.

100 Yards (Junior).—1, Ho King; 2, Chung Tuk Shing; 3, Wong Shu Cheong. Time, 12.4-5secs.

100 Yards (Small Boys).—1, Li Kwan Tong; 2, Woo Ka Min; 3, Chu Fuk To. Time, 14secs.

High Jump (Senior).—1, Yeung Koon Cheuk; 2, Ng Wai Kuen; 3, Ng Wai Kung. Height, 4ft. 9ins.

High Jump (Junior).—1, Chung Fook Sing; 2, Ho King; 3, Yu Shu Kwong. Height, 4ft. 8ins.

High Jump (Small Boys).—1, Woo Ka Min; 2, Mui Tung San; 3, Chu Fuk To. Height, 3ft. 11ins.

220 Yards (Senior).—1, Fung Yu Kan; 2, Ng Wai Tak; 3, Yung Kai Yan. Time, 26secs.

220 Yards (Junior).—1, Chung Fook Sing; 2, Wong Shu Cheong; 3, Ho King; 4, Tam Yat Kuen. Time, 28secs.

220 Yards (Small Boys).—1, Mui Tung San; 2, Li Kwan Tong; 3, Woo Ka Min; 4, Chu Fuk To. Time, 32.4-5secs.

Three-legged Race.—1, Ng Wai Kuen and Chai Kwai Sang; 2, Ho Wai and Ho King; 3, Wong Fai Sheng and Chan Tong Hing. Time, 15.4-5secs.

ROYAL ARTILLERY.

HEATS RUN OFF YESTERDAY.

In spite of the gloomy weather, a very enjoyable afternoon was spent at the United Services Recreation Club ground, at Kowloon yesterday, when the heats and some of the minor events in connection with the annual athletic sports meeting of the Royal Artillery were run off before a large gathering of enthusiastic spectators. The ground was slippery and on the heavy side, but in spite of this close races were witnessed and some good times made.

To-day the finals will be run off, and the programme promises some interesting sport. One of the chief attractions will be the mile race open to Servicemen. A good race should result as there are some good long distance runners in the Services. The events commence at 2 p.m., and will continue until 6 p.m. As will be seen from an advertisement elsewhere, the Officers will be "at home" on the U.S.R.C. ground, and invite all their friends to be present.

TAKE CARE OF YOURSELF.

If you want a clear head and good digestion you must not let your bowels become clogged with poisonous waste from the body, as is always the case when you become constipated. Proper food, an abundance of water and plenty of outdoor exercise should keep your bowels regular. When that fails you should take Chamberlain's Tablets. They cause a gentle movement of the bowels and are easy and pleasant to take. For sale by all chemists and Storekeepers.

THE DOLLAR.

To-day's closing rate 2/6 1/8
To-day's opening rate 2/6 1/8

CROWN AGENTS.

THE SYSTEM OPPOSED.

REPRESENTATIONS FAIL.

The combined weight of representations of Chambers of Commerce of Singapore, Penang, and the F.M.S. and of Ceylon and Hongkong has not made any impression upon the Colonial Office, in the matter of the Crown Agents' system, observes the *Pingao Gazette*. The Hongkong Chamber recently received a reply intimating that the Colonial Office had no intention of abandoning the practice of requisitioning for Government supplies, through the select band who now arrange for them, as they have done these many years, despite the memorial addressed to the Secretary of State. The Chairman of the F.M.S. Chamber of Commerce, at the annual meeting referred to a somewhat similar reply received here that the Secretary of State "does not see his way to make any variation in the existing arrangements, which he is satisfied are in the best interests of the Government." This does not dispose of the question, and it only partly answers the representations made by Malaya. The system is no doubt convenient to the authorities, but that alone may not warrant its continuance.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

Unemployed Europeans in Singapore are by no means encouraged to proceed to Bangkok, as the following telegram, received by the Colonial Secretary from the Consul-General, Bangkok, will show:—"May I venture to suggest that Europeans out of employment should be discouraged from coming here in search of employment as there is no opportunity here. Please inform Federated Malay States."

A "conversation" overheard by chance the other day in a club which shall be nameless recalled vividly to our recollection the story of the Australian editor who, making preparations to report verbatim "a great speech" by a politician whose fondness for the personal pronoun was only equalled by his aversion from the aspirate, telegraphed to a confrere in an adjoining State, "Can you spare me a case of I's in return for one of h's?"

Sir James Cantlie lectured on "The Body in Health" in the first of a series on "Health Building," delivered at the Incorporated Institute of Hygiene on April 2. In the course of his remarks he said it was incumbent on them all to be well clothed and to take sufficient exercise out of doors. The healthiest-looking baby he had ever seen was one at the neighbouring Chinese Legation, who was out for two hours morning and afternoon, rain or snow.

It is just a year ago that silver attained its record price of 89d. per oz., and China exchanges were soaring to heights that had not been dreamed of, says the *L. & C. Express*. Now, that the Continent has ceased buying, and China operates only spasmodically, whether as buyer or seller, India alone remains the quarter to which we can look with any degree of reliance as a possible absorber. Messrs. Samuel Montagu & Co. point out, however, this source has now failed to afford substantial support, owing to the action of American banks (who had attached apparently undue importance to the influence of the Pittman Act) having inundated the bazaars with supplies to such a degree as to undermine their confidence. So heavy a reduction in the price from 89d. to 32d. (or 64 per cent. in a year) would, in normal circumstances, suggest that the quotation to-day should be considered cheap. It might be so regarded if silver were wanted, but just now it is not unlike a baby abandoned upon a doorstep. Still, we must not lose sight of the ancient adage possessed by India for this purpose. A return toward its pre-war value ought to stimulate exports of gold to which that country possesses very large accumulations in exchange for silver. So far as China is concerned, visible and invisible stocks are more than ample for actual needs.

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The "Mattamac" Raincoat is exceptionally light in weight, yet intensely strong & durable, absolutely waterproof, smartly cut and thoroughly well made.

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19-OUNCE Featherweight Waterproof

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(Complete Telephone Installations, Switch Board, Telephone ex.

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(Magneton for Cars and Aeroplanes.)

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Jars, Lunch kits,
Auto and travelling
Outlets, carafes and
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AUCTIONEERS, APPRAISERS
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Public Auctions.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, on

SATURDAY, April 16, 1921,
commencing at 10.30 a.m.

at No. 4 Godown of the Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf & Godown Co., Ltd., Kowloon,
(For Account of the Concerned),

100 Piles Heavy Cees Gunboats
(2 1/2 lbs.) Green Line

and afterwards at No. 51 Godown
100 Bales Liverpool Twill 3-Blue
Stripes Gunboats 4 1/2 x 26 1/2 x 2 1/2
lbs. (8 x 8)

Terms:—Cash on delivery.

LAMMERT BROS.,
Auctioneers.

Hongkong, April 13, 1921.

SATURDAY, April 16, 1921,
commencing at 11 a.m.

at their Sales Rooms, Duddell Street,
22 Bales each about 100 yards No. 1
Woodberry Cotton Canvas,

22 Bales each about 100 yards No. 2
Woodberry Cotton Canvas,

8 Bales each about 100 yards No. 3
Woodberry Cotton Canvas,

50 Bales "Imperial Crown" Tarpa-
lin each 36 yards x 30" wide.

50 Bales No. 1 Blue Canvas each
36 yards x 34" wide.

Terms:—Cash on delivery.

LAMMERT BROS.,
Auctioneers.

Hongkong, April 12, 1921.

FOR SALE

ONE HORNSBY-ACKROYD OIL
ENGINE—31 Horse Power, Fuel
Kerosene, Complete with cooling appar-
atus in good condition. May be viewed by
appointment at Gan Club Hill Barracks,
Kowloon. Apply to the undersigned.

LAMMERT BROS.

FOR SALE

MILNER'S SAFES
Apply to
LAMMERT BROS.,
Duddell Street.

FARES FOR PUBLIC
VEHICLES.

CHAIRS.

I.—In Victoria, with two Bearers.
Quarter hour.....10 cents
Half hour.....20
One hour.....30
Two hours.....50
Three hours.....70
Six hours.....100
Day (8 a.m. to 6 p.m.).....\$1.00
If the trip is extended beyond Victoria,
half fare extra.

**II.—Between the hours of 8.30 p.m. and 6
a.m. the above fares shall be increased
by 50 per centum.**

III.—Beyond Victoria, with four Bearers.
Hour.....\$1.00
Three hours.....\$1.50
Six hours.....2.00
Day (8 a.m. to 6 p.m.).....2.00

IV.—In the Hill District.
With 2 Bearers With 4 Bearers
Quarter hour.....\$0.15 \$0.30
Half hour.....0.20 0.40
One hour.....0.30 0.60
Two hours.....0.50 0.80
Three hours.....0.70 1.00
Six hours.....1.00 1.50
Day (8 a.m. to 6 p.m.).....1.50 2.00

RICKSHAS.

**I.—In the Island of Hongkong, if engaged
in Victoria.**

Ten minutes.....5 cents
Quarter hour.....10
Half hour.....15
One hour.....20
Every subsequent hour.....20

Note.—If the ricksha be engaged
within the City of Victoria, and be dis-
charged outside the Western part of the
City of Victoria after 9 p.m., or be dis-
charged to the East of Bay View Police
Station on the Eastern side of the City
of Victoria after 9 p.m., an extra half
fare shall be charged.

II.—In Kowloon.
Quarter hour.....5 cents
Half hour.....10
Hour.....20
Every subsequent hour.....10

III.—Tai-po Road.
Twenty cents shall be added
for each extra hour or part
of an hour if the hire causes
the journey to take longer
than—

4th mile.....75 cents.....1 hour.
return.....\$1.00.....2 hours.
Beyond 4th to 6th mile—
single.....\$1.25.....2 hours.
return.....\$1.50.....3 hours.
Beyond 6th to 8th mile—
single.....\$1.75.....2 1/2 hours.
return.....\$2.00.....3 1/2 hours.
Beyond 8th to 11th mile—
single.....\$2.00.....3 hours.
return.....\$2.50.....4 hours.

Fares for journeys beyond the 11th
mile to be a matter of previous arrange-
ment in each case.
The fares here set out to apply to one
ricksha with three coolies from Tsim Sha
Tei.

INTIMATIONS

YOU CANNOT AFFORD TO
BE WITHOUT THEM.

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of (1) LACTOGEN the most digestible
food for Infants which keeps good in
quality during Hot weather (2) LAC-
TOSE (Milk Sugar) for sweetening the
foods of Infants and Dyspeptics (3)
MILFORD-McGRATH FLUID INSEC-
TICIDE the Best Fluid for destroying
Fleas, Mosquitoes, Bugs, Flies and all
other Insect Pests in Summer days, and
(4) JOHN GAILLARD'S GOLDEN
FLEECES, MAGIC and CINDERELLA
SOAP for keeping everything clean in
Houses.

PRICES are Very Moderate. Inspec-
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PEPPER STREET,
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Hongkong, March 30, 1914.

TANG YUK, DENTIST.
Successor to
the late SIEN TING,
14, D'Almeida Street.

TERMS VERY MODERATE
CONSULTATION FREE.

THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY.
THERAPION No. 1
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SOLE AGENTS: MITSUBI BROS. & CO., LTD.,
10, RAFFLES PLACE, SINGAPORE.

ASAHI BEER



SOLE AGENTS:
MITSUBI BROS. & CO., LTD.

LIVE STOCK.

THE NEW TERRITORY.

GENERAL.

Mr. Adam Gibson, Colonial Veter-
inary Surgeon, submitted the follow-
ing memorandum to the Economic
Resources Committee:—

The economic live stock of the New
Territories may be said to consist of
pigs, cattle and poultry and at those
Police Stations where Indians are
quartered goats. The market value
per head is steadily rising but it can-
not be said that the rise is due to a
corresponding improvement in quality
although my own opinion is that the
quality of the cattle has improved
since I first saw them. Improvement
is difficult and the chief factors which
have delayed improvement are:—

(1) Farming tends apparently to-
wards a conservative attitude of
mind and the Chinese farmer has not
yet been impressed with the need or
perhaps the possibility of improve-
ment. While very many farmers in the
New Territories know that there are
cattle in neighbouring districts better
than their own they attribute that, and
in a measure rightly, to more favourable
conditions to which they themselves
because of their local peculiarities of
soil or climate, cannot attain.

(2) The haphazard way in which
cattle are bred. I have not been able
to trace any local system or method
although there is an undoubted belief
that like breeds like. Cattle have hardly
been considered by them in this light
but it is their guiding principle in the
case of pig breeding.

(3) Agricultural methods as ob-
taining in the New Territories do not
tend towards any improvement in the
type of cattle bred. Grazing as a method
of making a livelihood out of good land
may be the least laborious but is not the
most lucrative type of agriculture and this
fact is so fully realized by New Terri-
tory farmers that they have relegated
grazing to hills where the growing of
crops of roots or cereals is not possible
as a paying industry. Cattle they do not
breed that they may fatten and sell but
simply that they may have assistance in
tilling their fields. The result of this is
that calves are born at any time of
year and until old enough to break
in for work have often a very hard
struggle to keep alive, once the scanty
milk supply of the mother has been cut
off owing to her being

called to assist in farming work. The
time of her recall does not depend on
the need of the calf but on the need of
the soil. The calf is often to be seen
disconsolate and hungry on the paddy
bunds while the cow labours in the field.
(4) There is practically no hand
feeding of cattle unless the leading of
the cattle along the paddy bunds for
grazing purposes can be called hand
feeding. Elsewhere, I am told, it is
customary to feed and fatten cattle on
sweet potatoes, and many fine specimens
come to Hongkong from the Hok Lo
Districts where they are said to be fed
in this manner. It seems to be generally
considered, however, in the New Terri-
tory that sweet potatoes are put to a
better use than cattle feeding when they
are eaten by the farmers themselves, fed
to pigs, or sent for sale to Hongkong.

The backward condition of live stock
generally in the New Territory has
been due largely to the indifference
on the part of the farmers to the
whole question and largely to the
ignorance which bred that indiffer-
ence. Even when the farmer had
heard of better things he had no know-
ledge as to how these might be
achieved. He lived in an isolated
world and the successes in money
making which he heard of, were rather
in commerce than in agriculture. He
was led to regard the town and its
ways as the more likely to bring him
nearer such ideals or aspirations to-
wards material comfort as he had.
Perhaps this is so still and it may be
true of other places besides the New
Territories but the isolation no longer
holds. Roads and railways have made
intercourse easier until now it seems
opportune to break in upon the time
honoured methods of the New Terri-
tory farmer and assist him by example
and precept to make more out of his
live stock. If his live stock are con-
sidered in the order of their merit then
the first place must be given to pigs,
so I should like to consider them first.

SWINE.

A considerable amount of success
has attended Chinese efforts in pig
breeding. The chief merits of the
local pig are (1) it is hardy (2) it is
capable of fattening on very poor food
(3) it is extremely prolific (4) it is
very good tempered and docile (5) it
carries a good percentage of meat to
offal and so has little waste from a
butcher's point of view. Its demerits
are (1) it is of slow growth, (2) when
it has attained to a reasonable size it
has too large a proportion of fat to
lean meat (3) its conformation is such
that the more expensive parts of the
meat, the hams and loins, are too
small and thin in proportion to the rest
of the carcass. For some years the
Dairy Farm Company have experi-
mented in pig breeding and they are
now able to supply to their customers
more and better pork than they did
when they used native pigs only. This
result has been arrived at by cross-
ing native sows with European boars
and the outcome has been the produc-
tion of a pig equally as hardy and
prolific as the native pig, but one
which attains to a greater size in a
shorter time on an equal amount of
food, has a higher percentage of meat
to offal and a higher percentage of lean
meat to fat.

These experiments have already
been made and been profitable so that
if the same procedure were wisely
applied to the New Territories good
results might safely be reckoned
upon.

Naturally many farmers would be
slow to adopt any innovation in an
industry in many aspects of which they
already excel but from their very
knowledge of these aspects they ap-
preciate the more quickly advances
which could be shown to them as
possible in other directions. I have
already been approached many times
by Chinese as to the probable cost of
pigs imported from abroad and the
cost landed in Hongkong has hitherto
been of such a prohibitive. Doubtless
the cost of such a pig compared with
a local pig seemed excessive, espe-
cially as they could not foresee with
much accuracy all the benefits likely
to accrue nor forget that the best
might die at any time. That such
enquiries for foreign pigs are being
made, may be taken as an indication
of some dissatisfaction with present
conditions, and some appreciation of

the improved breeds of pigs used by
foreign countries. It may, I think,
be reasonably hoped that if facilities
for the use of foreign pigs were at
hand Chinese would take advantage
of the opportunity and if their efforts
were guided along right lines, much
good would result.

POULTRY.

Local Chinese fowls have little to
recommend them. They are small in
size, lay small eggs and not many of
them, have a great propensity for
brooding, do not mature rapidly and
show no greater powers of resistance
to disease than European fowls. Their
only good point is that they are good
rearsers of chickens. They cross read-
ily with all European breeds and the
cross is an improvement on the native
fowl in every respect, including
hardiness and resistance to disease.

I am unable to speak of the effects
of crossing native and European fowls
since I have had no experience of it,
nor do I know of any one who has
tried it.

Turkeys under proper care are pro-
fitable to rear and geese also give a
good reward for the labour expended.
The white Chinese goose is an excel-
lent layer.

It is highly probable that poultry
would be to begin with the most suc-
cessful line in an experimental farm
as the initial expenditure is small and
results are quickly apparent. There
are few households in the New Terri-
tories which do not keep some fowls.
Artificial hatching is also a well known
and successful industry.

CATTLE.

More dairy cattle would be desir-
able from many points of view, but
the production of milk is a highly
specialised industry and much would
require to be done to educate the New
Territory peasant so that he might
make a success of it. There is al-
ready money and experience invested
in this business and it might safely
be left to expand and develop on its
own resources. I think the aim in
the cattle industry ought rather to be
to produce bullocks better for farm
labour than the present type and in-
cidentally better for beef. No such
alteration in type must, however, be
evolved as to produce a bullock unfit
to maintain himself under such con-
ditions as obtain in the New Terri-
tory. That is to say, the bullock must
be able to assimilate the dry fibrous
grasses that are now there naturally,
do arduous work, and maintain his
condition under what the local farmer
deems to be the normal state of
affairs.

There are three methods by which
the breed of cattle in the New Terri-
tory might be improved, viz:—

(1) Allow only such native New
Territory bulls as are approved to be
used for breeding purposes and com-
pulsory culling of such as are not
approved. This is the simplest and
cheapest method and though
perhaps the slowest which would
produce lasting results if persevered
with. It would only require an
annual visit of the officer in charge
of breeding operations who would
inspect all bulls in a particular vil-
lage, brand those he considered
suitable and castrate the remainder.
Bulls found afterwards without the
brand could be dealt with.

(2) Swallow cattle are the best
breed of native cattle that come into
Hongkong both for beef and for
labour and this fact is well appre-
ciated by the local Chinese farmer.
Young Swallow bulls therefore might
be bought and a few distributed to
head men in those localities which
have the best agricultural land and
the villagers induced to make use
of these bulls. As these cattle are
bigger and heavier than the New
Territory animals it might not at
first be of much use to put them
where the land is poor. As may be
seen this method could be very well
made to fit in with the first method
and be carried on in conjunction
with it.

(3) The importation of foreign
cattle and crossing with them of the
native breed. In order to make a
success of this method experiments
which cost money would be neces-
sary. So far only one European
breed has given moderately good
results in the Philippine Islands,
where many breeds have been tried.
Philippine Islands native cattle have
a very considerable admixture of
Chinese blood in them. The Euro-
pean-Chinese cross is a violent one
(violent in the sense of being a
cross of very opposite types) and
there are very little data available
as to the results of subsequent
crossings. Any attempt at cross-
ing with European blood ought to
be begun on a very conservative
basis. No comparisons can be
made regarding the results of cross-
ing native cattle and dairy cattle as
the progeny in this Colony are
maintained under highly artificial
conditions.

GOATS.

Wherever Indians are found in
Hongkong and the New Territory, we
find goats doing well. It may be
that the Indian Police Constables, as
goats have great opportunities, but it
certainly thrives. A few Chinese also
keep goats. Much of the undeveloped
land in the New Territory is suitable
for the keeping of goats and if it did
keep them, they would form a valuable
source of food supply. The many
hands of tinned milk are the only
source of milk supply for all but the
fairly well-to-do, and the tinned milk
of Hongkong is so small, one
of our Indian troops and Indian police
obtain the goats' flesh they require

NOTICES.

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Agents for:—ADMIRALTY CHARTS,
ROSS'S BINOCULARS and TELESCOPES,
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High Class English Jewellery.

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HOTEL MANSIONS,

THE REFULSE BAY HOTEL,

AND THE

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Manager.

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Mrs. BLAIR.

(Two minutes from
Star Ferry). PALACE HOTEL KOWLOON

Recently renovated and furnished, electric light and fans throughout
and entirely under new management. Cuisine under the personal supervision
of the proprietor, Bar and Billiard Rooms. Terms moderate. Special terms to
families on application to

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Rooms en Suite & with private Baths.
Roof Garden, Hairdressing Saloon, etc.

Excellent Cuisine. Moderate Rates.

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tric Light, Fans and Lighting, European
Baths and Sanitary Facilities, Hot and Cold
Water System throughout. Best of Food and
Service.
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FRENCH LESSONS

G. MOUTON.
15, MORRISON HILL ROAD.

Kidney Trouble
Cured after 20 Years

Mr. Lewis hopes other sufferers will get
De Witt's Pills and be cured as he was.

It is a true saying that "only those who have
suffered know what suffering is" so it is with
Mr. Thomas Lewis of 111, Langchich Road,
Rangoon, Swatow. For over 20 years he
lived an abominable life of
miserable indulgence due to the suffer-
ing resulting from Kidney and
Bladder trouble. After
all these years of torture he
was recommended to try
De Witt's Kidney and Bladder
Pills. The relief was
wonderful. In a short time
he was completely cured,
and what is more, has not
had a single return of those
cruel pains. Just read
what he says:—
"I am only too pleased to
tell you what De Witt's
Kidney and Bladder Pills
have done in my case. For
about 20 years on and off I
suffered with my Kidneys
and Bladder. I have actually been three days
and passed no water at all—you will not want
me to enlarge on the pains that I have endured
during this length of time. But I can assure
you that I tried everything I could get and all
the remedies that were recommended to me.
About twelve months ago I was given a sample
of De Witt's Kidney and Bladder Pills. I tried
them and was greatly surprised at the rapid way
they relieved me. I kept on with them and they
completely cured me.
For the last nine months I have not had any
trouble, even to take a single one of your Pills."

De Witt's
Kidney & Bladder Pills
The World's Greatest Remedy for
Rheumatism, Cystitis, Backache,
Lumbago, Stone, Tired feeling,
Sciatica, Gravel, Most forms of
Weak Back, Gout, Bladder Trouble.

Sold by chemists and druggists throughout the world. De Witt's pills are packed in red
gold boxes printed in time, and every genuine bottle has a red wax seal on the cork.
They are sold by the leading druggists and chemists in China, but if you are unable to
obtain them locally, send your money to the Colonial Dispensary, 14, Queen's Road, Central,
Agents for South China.

from goats imported from Tientsin.
To provide this, costs not less than a
clear \$100 a day which might be going
into the New Territory. It may at
once be said that goats and forestry
do not do well together. With a little
encouragement Chinese would feed
goats on the hillsides as they now do
their cattle when they are not needed
in its fields. It is well to mention
that along the Mediterranean restric-
tions on the milk supply from goats
have had to be enforced owing to
Milk Fever.

CONCLUSION.

Chinese are quick to realize a prac-
tical advantage, and to obtain practical
results from any of the foregoing sug-
gestions something tangible must be
demonstrated to them. This could
best be done by the establishment of
a convenient centre in the New Terri-
tory of a breeding and experimental
station. At this station improved
breeds of animals could be seen,
hired, or bought; improved housing
could be seen and feeding experiments
with available New Territory food
stuffs studied. The farmer could
obtain advice on the diseases affect-
ing his stock and would look to the
experimental station for help when
infectious disease appeared. Quite
recently (1914) some districts in the
New Territory suffered pretty severe-
ly from rinderpest and on former occa-
sions, losses have also been fairly
heavy. These losses could be mini-

gated were such an institution as is
now suggested able to supply a curative
anti-rinderpest serum. Without a
European who took a personal inter-
est in the scheme success could
hardly be expected. Probably the
best type of man would be the son of a
small farmer and he would have to be
allowed a fairly wide discretion with
regard to his actions. Results
could not be expected to follow im-
mediately. The European would him-
self require time to study the local
farmer, his stock and his methods,
and until sufficient local knowledge on
which to graft his former knowledge
and experience had been acquired,
little progress could be looked for.
I have no doubt that the only really
satisfactory manner in which the pro-
posal could be put into practice would
be by Government action and under
direct Government control. If it is
decided to establish an experimental
station the supervision of it would
seem to fall naturally under the
Colonial Veterinary Surgeon. I have
not dealt with details of buildings and
selection, cost and importation of
breeding animals or administration as
these really fall to be considered after
the question of the necessity for such
an institution has been decided. In
conclusion I believe that such a
station in charge of a European ac-
customed to live stock and speaking
Chinese would, apart from the initial
cost, in a few years be almost self-
supporting, and would bring about a
vast improvement in the breeds of
live stock in the Colony.

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PUBLIC AUCTIONS

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, (for account of the concerned),

FRIDAY,

April 15, 1921, at 2.30 p.m., at their Sales Rooms, No. 2, Des Vaux Road, Corner of Ice House Street, An Assortment of Superior Household Linen, &c. comprising—

Sheeting Pillow Cases, Bed Valances, Table Cloths, Serviettes, Glass and Kitchen Cloths, Bath Sheets and Towels, Husbands Towels and Ladies' and Gents' Handkerchiefs.

Terms—Cash.
HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.
Hongkong, April 12, 1921.

(For account of the concerned),

TUESDAY,

April 19, 1921, at 2.30 p.m., at their Sales Rooms, No. 2, Des Vaux Road, Corner of Ice House Street, One Graflex Camera & Zeiss Lens.

Terms—Cash.
HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.
Hongkong, April 13, 1921.

(For account of the concerned),

TUESDAY,

April 19, 1921, commencing at 2.30 p.m., at their Sales Rooms, No. 2, Des Vaux Road, Corner of Ice House Street,

TEAKWOOD AND BLACKWOOD FURNITURE, BRASS AND TEAKWOOD TRIN BEDSTEADS, CARPETS, &c., &c., &c.

comprising—
Dining, Suites, Mirror back Side-board, Dining Table, Chairs, &c., Chesterfield sofas, Arm-chairs (new), Card and Occasional Tables, One Upholstered Suite, Bedroom Furniture comprising Teakwood Twin Bedsteads, large and small Wardrobes, Dressing Tables, and Chairs, Wash-stands, &c., (fumed Teakwood), Sideboards, Dinner Wazons, Extension Dining Tables and Chairs, &c., Dinner Services, Crockery, and Glass Ware, Cooking Stoves, Cutlery, &c., Bath Room Utensils, Wicker-Plated Ware, One large Ice Chest.

Electric Reading Lamps, Screens, Sundry Blackwood Furniture, Side Tables, Chairs, Cabinets, Pictures, &c.

Also
Three Sporting Guns.
(Full Particulars from Catalogue).
Terms—Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.
Hongkong, April 13, 1921.

(For account of the concerned)

AT GLENILSA No. 9, THE PEAK.

Valuable Household Furniture, &c., &c., &c., therein contained.

Comprising—
Steel Safe, Hallstand, Dining room suite, upholstered sofa and armchairs, plate cutlery, Dinner service and glassware.

Bedroom Suites, wardrobes, mirrors, curtains, kitchen utensils, Pot Plants, &c., &c.

And
Piano by Collard & Collard.
(Full particulars from catalogue)
On view day before sale.

Terms—Cash.
HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers,
Hongkong, April 7, 1921.

FOR SALE.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell at their Sales Rooms, No. 2, Des Vaux Road, Corner of Ice House Street,

One full size BILLIARD TABLE by Buttricks & Sons, with all accessories, (good as new).

Full particulars from the undersigned.
Terms—Cash.
HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers,
Hongkong, March 16, 1921.

INTIMATIONS.

HONGKONG CRICKET CLUB.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of Members will be held in the Pavilion of the Club TO-DAY (Thursday), the 14th of April, 1921, at 5.30 p.m., for the purpose of submitting the following resolutions:

1.—That the present Hongkong Cricket Club be wound up, and the committee be authorised to take all necessary steps for that purpose.
2.—That the committee be authorised to register a Company Limited by guarantee not exceeding \$100 per member, on the terms of the Memorandum and Articles of Association which will be submitted to the meeting.
3.—That the committee be authorised to pass at this meeting a subsequent confirmatory meeting will be called.

Copies of the proposed Memorandum and Articles of Association may be seen by members at the Pavilion. By Order of the Committee.

L. S. GREENHILL,
Hon. Secretary.

Hongkong, April 7, 1921.

ROYAL ARTILLERY ATHLETIC SPORTS.

THE ROYAL ARTILLERY are holding their Annual Regimental Sports, TO-DAY (Thursday), April 14, 1921, at the United Services Recreation Club Ground, Kowloon, commencing at 2 p.m. Lieut. Colonel W. Loring, C.M.G., D.S.O., and Officers, Royal Artillery will be AT HOME and hope their friends will accept this as an invitation.

Hongkong, April 8, 1921.

QUEEN'S COLLEGE-OLD BOYS' ASSOCIATION.

ANNUAL DINNER.

THE ANNUAL DINNER of the ASSOCIATION will take place on SATURDAY, the 23rd April, at 8 p.m. in the Hall of the College.

A smoking concert will follow the Dinner.

The General Committee have fixed a small minimum charge for the dinner and members are invited to make an extra contribution to defray the expenses of the entertainment. A subscription list is being sent to members.

A cricket match—the Staff and Pupils of Queen's College versus the Association—will be played on SATURDAY, the 23rd inst., on the College ground at Causeway Bay, commencing at 2 p.m. Members and friends of the Association are welcomed. Tea and refreshments will be served.

C. G. ANDERSON,
Hon. Secretary.

Hongkong, April 8, 1921.

NOTICE.

Dog, Cat, Poultry, Pigeon and Bird Show, 1921.

BY kind permission of the Stewards of the JOCKEY CLUB, a Show will be held at the RACE COURSE, Happy Valley, on SATURDAY, 30th April.

There will be classes for all breeds, types, etc., of the above provided there are sufficient entries.

Entrance fee for Dogs \$2.00, Cats \$1.00, Poultry and Pigeons 30 cents, per pen. Cage birds, canaries, parrots, etc., 30 cents each or avaries \$1.00 Exhibitors of pigeons and cage birds must find their own cages.

Entrance forms for the Show can be had from the undersigned and must be sent in, together with the fee, not later than SATURDAY, 23rd April.

Intending exhibitors are requested to send in their entries as soon as possible in order to allow sufficient time to make up classes and arrange for the necessary accommodation.

B. L. FROST,
Hon. Secretary.

Hongkong, April 13, 1921.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

Re 6 cases Stocks and Dies.

UNLESS the above be cleared within ten days the Undersigned will sell by PUBLIC AUCTION on 18th April, 1921, at 11 a.m. the above to cover the storage.

HUGHES & HOUGH.

MUMEYA

Japanese Photographers.
We have removed our Premises to No. 34, Queen's Road, C.

Sitting hours from 9 a.m. to 9 p.m.
Passport photos finished in one hour.

WANT ADVERTISEMENTS

35 WORDS 3 INSERTIONS.
\$1. PREPAID.
Every additional word 4 Cents for 3 insertions.

TO LET.

TO LET—From 1st April, HOUSE in No. 10, Nathan Road and No. 4, Rose Terrace, Kowloon. Apply to TONG WAH BUILDING AGENCY, No. 43, Queen's Road, East.

FOR SALE.

MOTOR CAR FOR SALE. Essex 1920 model A, just overhauled and painted dark blue. Property of Vice-Admiral Sir A. DUFF. Can be seen in NAVAL YARD GARAGE.

MR. BENEDICT'S LUMBAGO.

Was Cured by Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. Why not let them cure yours?

The success of the right tonic in cases of lumbago is demonstrated in the experience of Mr. J. C. Benedict of No. 1887 West Second Street, Los Angeles, California.

"I began to have muscular pains across my back about three years ago," says Mr. Benedict. "I paid little attention to them at first but they continued getting worse until I was flat on my back. It was a steady dull pain and when I stopped to pick anything up my back felt as though I had been cut with a knife. I tried quickly and couldn't sleep all night."

A newspaper announcement led me to try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills and before I had taken the remedy a week the pain became less acute. I continued the treatment until the pain entirely disappeared. I feel stronger and better in every way now and sleep soundly. I take long walks and enjoy every minute. I strongly endorse Dr. Williams' Pink Pills as a tonic."

For over thirty years Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People have been curing disease arising from vitiated blood and debilitated nerves in all parts of the world, therefore their great reputation rests on the securest of foundations—proved merit and public confidence. They are obtainable from medicine vendors everywhere. Also post free a bottle for \$1.50; 6 bottles for \$8.00 from Dr. Williams' Medicine Co. 96 Southview Road, Shanghai.



Why Suffer Pain?

SLOAN'S Liniment will soothe and give you instant relief. For 25 years it has been fulfilling this mission and will not fail you. People of all nations are testifying and procuring it to be their greatest remedy.

Use to help drive away your rheumatism, neuralgia, back pain, your sore throat, and stiff joints.

It soothes muscle and penetrates right to the seat of trouble.

Give it a trial and keep it handy. For sale at all druggists and dealers.

SLOAN'S LINIMENT

Sole Agents:
MULLER & PHIPPS (ASIA) LTD.,
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MASSAGE.

Mr. HONDA and Mrs. HONDA.
14 years experience.
No. 24, Wyndham Street.
(Opposite to the China Mail).

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BOOTS AND SHOES,
GENTS' AND LADIES'.
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It does not matter what you send to

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DYE WORKS

dainty lace or heavy clothes—they always come back looking as good as new.

CASSUM AHMED.

General Draper.
21 & 24, Wellington Street.
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Phone 1468.

CHINA COAST.

THE OFFICERS' GUILD.

SECRETARY IN ENGLAND.

Says The Dolphin (the journal of the Imperial Merchant Service Guild) just to hand—An interesting visitor to this country is Captain L. D'Oliveira, Secretary of the China Coast Officers' Guild, who is now renewing acquaintance with the scenes of his boyhood. Adopting the mercantile marine as his profession, Captain D'Oliveira, whose education, begun on the Continent, was completed in London, made his first voyage in the sailing ship "Moy," in October, 1891, and after spending eight years in sail entered the employment of the Indo-China Steam Navigation Co.

In February, 1901, he published his first collection of topical verses, "Lyra Frivola," under nom-de-plume of "Dolly." In 1903 "Tales of Hongkong" (collected contributions of verse and story) was published; in 1905 "China Coastiers"; in 1906 "The Vampire Nemesis and other weird stories of the 'China Coast,'" and in 1912 "Paul the Pretender, a Romance of Hongkong."

In August, 1909, Captain D'Oliveira gave up command of the s.s. "Wongang" on six months' leave, to start the shipping paper The Leading Light, now Shipping and Engineering.

In July, 1911, the China Coast Officers' Guild was formed, as the outcome of circulars issued by Captain D'Oliveira and a few others. Captain D'Oliveira taking the chair at the second meeting. He was a member of the Management Committee from its formation, until he became Secretary. In April, 1914, Captain D'Oliveira took over his duties temporarily in conjunction with the work on Shipping and Engineering, and ultimately he was appointed Secretary in June, 1914. The membership of the Guild was then about 300, many of the former members having resigned, and the task devolved upon him of arresting the threatened dissolution of the new Guild.

The outbreak of war, a few months later, greatly circumscribed its activities, but the Guild continued to grow and, in January, 1916, the membership had increased to over 550. Conditions on the China Coast had continued to get worse and, in April, 1916, an ultimatum was sent to the companies concerned demanding the recognition of the Guild as a means of negotiation, and the concession of improved pay and conditions. No notice was taken of this, and a further communication was sent, stating that if the Guild were recognised further action would be deferred until May 15 to permit of negotiations.

This also being ignored, the British Consul-General was informed that on May 1 all vessels concerned would cease to run except such as might be required, on his requisition, to convey purely British cargoes or troops.

Accordingly on May 1, 1916, the ships of the two companies concerned ceased to run. On the eighth day of the dispute full recognition was accorded the Guild and negotiations continued on the remainder of the terms demanded, which were satisfactorily settled on May 12, and all masters and officers returned to duty. An increase of pay and sundry other items had been secured, and it was agreed that the remaining increase asked for, and the terms of the pension to be instituted, should be settled by a Court of Arbitration to be held later. This was convened in June, 1917, before two arbitrators jointly chosen, there being present a representative of each company, a solicitor and a marine superintendent.

The Secretary of the China Coast Officers' Guild conducted the Guild's case personally, and a very satisfactory award was obtained, the pension being far in excess of the companies' offers.

In 1919 another serious dispute arose with the owners of ships trading out of Hongkong, principally Chinese, and after the failure of all negotiations an ultimatum was delivered on December 4, giving the companies concerned until the 17th to grant the terms asked for or to agree to refer the matter to arbitration. In this movement the Marine Engineers' Guild joined, and no satisfaction having been received, all vessels concerned stopped running on the date notified. This cessation of duty, only lasted three days, when, all the owners concerned having agreed to submit the matter to arbitration, the vessels sailed.

The Arbitration Court was held in Hongkong in March, 1920, and consisted of two arbitrators and an umpire chosen by the two parties, two King's Counsel and two solicitors for the owners, and three representatives of the companies concerned. The Secretaries of the two Guilds conducted their own case, and again a very satisfactory award was the outcome.

We are asked to state that any young officers who think of going to the China Coast, and wish to learn details of the conditions there, may communicate with Captain D'Oliveira, c/o the Hongkong & Shanghai Bank, 9, Gracechurch Street, London, E.C.

THE FRUIT SEASON.

BOWEN complaint is sure to be prevalent during the fruit season. Be sure to keep a bottle of Chamberlain's Colic and Diarrhoea Remedy at hand. It may save a life. For sale by all Chemists and Druggists.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

(Editor's Service to the China Mail.)

MINERS' STRIKE.

London, April 13th.
Mr. J. H. Thomas has announced that the transport workers and railwaymen have unanimously decided to declare a strike at 10 o'clock on Friday night.

LATER.
Despite the Triple Alliance's decision to strike on Friday, it is still hoped that a way out of the crisis will be found. The crux of the dispute remains that the miners demand a national pool of profits and national wages, while the coal-owners contend that this would involve the continuance of Government control, as the owners of richer coal-fields would not voluntarily give up their profits in order to make good the losses of owners of poorer mines, and the national pool would impair efficiency by encouraging bad management and discouraging good. The Government has adopted both these arguments.

The miners' reply is that the pool is perfectly feasible without Government control, if the owners of richer mines are willing to make sacrifices for the benefit of poorer mines. It declares that the miners are willing to make a corresponding sacrifice, and pooling would cure bad management, because the efficient districts would insist on better management in the less efficient districts.

LATER.
The Government announced that in the event of the threatened extension of stoppage of work the Government will use to the fullest the power of the State to protect workers who remain at work in any services essential to the life of the community.

In any settlement which may be reached the Government will give their support in securing the position of such workers that they may not be prejudiced as compared with their position prior to the stoppage of work.

COTTON TRADE PROSPECTS.

London, April 13th.
Speeches at a meeting of Lancashire members of Parliament indicated that the revival of cotton trade in the future was so hopeful that it was not necessary to proceed with the unemployment schemes which they had recently been drawing up.

U.S. STEEL PRICES.

New York, April 13th.
Substantial reductions are announced in the prices of the Steel Corporation's products.

WAGES REDUCTION.

New York, April 13th.
The American Smelting and Refining Company is reducing salaries and wages of its employees by 20 per cent., and 30 to 40 per cent., respectively, from June 1st, including the salary of the President, Mr. Guggenheim.

EDUCATION ESTIMATE.

London, April 13th.
In the House of Commons, introducing the Education Estimates of £31,000,000, as compared with £26,000,000 last year, Mr. Fisher pointed out that the number of school children in the secondary schools had increased 50 per cent. in four years, and declared that Great Britain's education system was now one of the most liberal in the world.

GERMANY'S DEBT.

PARIS, April 12.
The Reparations Committee is expected to complete on May 11 its work of fixing definitely the figures of the German Debt and modes of payment by instalments in thirty years. Germany again did not fulfil her obligations in respect of coal deliveries, being at the end of March more than half a million tons behind.

NEW LORD CHIEF JUSTICE.

London, April 12.
The Hon. Mr. Justice Lawrence has been appointed Lord Chief Justice in succession to Lord Reading.
[Sir Alfred Tristram Lawrence, K.C., who has been Judge of the High Court of Justice since 1904, was born in 1843, and was educated in Cambridge University. He was called to the Bar, Middle Temple, in 1869.]

YAP DISPUTE.

PARIS, April 13.
The Echo de Paris states that the French Government's provisional reply to the American Note of April 4, with reference to the island of Yap, declares that the Note necessitates a collective reply from the Powers interested. When this reply is considered by the Supreme Council France will give the United States every possible satisfaction, consistent with the Convention concluded with Japan in March, 1917. France will give Japan friendly advice and seek a direct agreement with the United States.

The French Government recognises the claim of the United States to participate in the benefits of the common victory.

JAPANESE COMMERCIAL TREATY WITH TURKEY.

London, April 13.
Mr. Sadatoshi Uchida, formerly Japanese Minister in Stockholm, has left Marseilles for Constantinople to become the first Japanese Ambassador to Turkey.

It is reported that Japan intends to conclude a commercial treaty with the Turkish Government.

MARKET PRODUCE IN HONGKONG.

APPROXIMATE RETAIL PRICES.

April 12th, 1921.

Butcher Meat.

Butcher Meat.	Cts.
Beef, Choice—Mutton Fat	10
"Prime Cut	20
"Corned—Ham Ngau Yuk	22
"Roast—Shit	20
"Brast—Ngau Nam	16
"Soup—Tong Yuk	18
"Steak—Ngau Yuk Pa	20
"Steak Steilon—Ngau Lan	30
"Sausages—Ngau Cheung	25
Sallock's Brains—Ngau No per cent	10
Tongue, fresh—Ngau Li each 50	
Tongue, corned—Ham Ngau Li each 50 cents	
Head—Ngau Tan	80
Heart—Ngau Sam	13
Ham, Salt—Ngau Kin	18
Feet—Ngau Kerk	10
Kidney—Ngau Yik	9
"Ngau Mai	15
Liver—Ngau Kerk	15
Tripe (undressed), Ngau To	15
Mutton Head and Feet—Ngau Li each 10.00	
Mutton Chop—Kung Pui Kwai	12
"Leg—Yung Pui	22
"Shoulder—Yung Shan	22
Saddle—Yung On Yuk	22
Pig's Chittlings—Chit Cheung	22
"Bacon—Chu No per cent	2
"Feet—Chu Kerk	15
"Fry—Chu Chap	15
"Head—Chu Tan	15
"Heart—Chu Sam	15
"Kidney—Chu Yik	15
"Liver—Chu Kerk	15
Pork Chop—Chu Pui Kwai	22
"Leg—Chu Pui	22
"Loth—Chu Han Tan	24
"Fat or Lard—Chu Tan	22
Sheep's Head and Feet—Yung	10
"Tat Kerk	10
"Heart—Yung Sam	10
"Kidney—Yung Yik	10
"Liver—Yung Kerk	10
Sucking Pigs, to order—Chu Tan	24
Suet, Beef—Shang Ngau Tan	19
"Mutton—Shang Yik	22
Yak—Ngau Tai Yuk	22
Sausages—Ngau Tai Cheung	20
No. 1—lb. 25	

Poultry.

Poultry.	Cts.
Chicken—Kai Tan	15
Capons, Small—Shit Kai	14
Capons, Large—Shit Kai	14
Duck—An	30
Dove—Pan Kan	16
Kegg Hen—Kai Tan (cooking) per doz.	32
Kegg Hen—Kai Tan (fresh) per doz.	32
Fowls, Canton—Kai	15
Fowls, Hainan—Hoi Nam Kai	20
Geese—Ngo	30
Pigeons, Canton—Pak Nap	45
"Hohow—Hoi Hau Pak Nap	45
Turkeys, Cook—Fo Kai Kung	35
Turkeys, Hen—Fo Kai Na	55
Salpae—Shit Tan	22
Phoah—Shan Kai	110
Quail—On Cham	25
Partridge—Chu Ka	75

Fruits.

Almonds—Hang Yan	15
Apples, (California)—Kam Shan	35
Pineapple	35
Bananas, (India's), Maceo—San	4
Huang Chiu	4
Carumbo's—Yang To	10
Cucumbers—Ye Tao	10
Lemons, China—Ling Mung	19
Lemons, (America)—Kam Shan	15
Ling Mung	15
Lichens, Dried, (small stores)	15
Lai Chi Kuo	15
Oranges, (Oranor), Sweet	35
Shan-shan Tim Chiang	15
Oranges, Tim Chiang	35
Pears, (Central), Cooking—She Li	12
Peaches, Fa Shang	12
Persimmons, Large—Huang Tse	15
Pistachio—Tai Chiu	15
Pineapple, Siam—Tsim Lo Yan	15
Walnuts—Hon To	15
Grapes—Fou Tai Tsz	15



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60, Des Vaux Road Central.

MARRIAGE.

XAVIER—HUON.—On April 2, 1921, at Shanghai, Joseph Francis Xavier, to Charlotte Emily Huon, both of Shanghai.

DEATH.

DAVISON.—On the 12th inst., William Davison, Superintendent Shipwright, Hongkong & Whampoa Dock Co., Ltd.

The China Mail.

"TRUTH, JUSTICE, PUBLIC SERVICE."

HONGKONG, THURSDAY, APRIL 14, 1921.

WORDS OF WISDOM.

Not these, our own, but words we are going to quote, from a letter that we wish from the bottom of our heart had been sent to our own paper, are words of wisdom. In critical times like these the clear vision that can see through the mists of prejudice, the mind that can ponder judiciously all the angles of a problem, and the hand that can write such lucid expositions of the truth, is to be welcomed. So we welcome this letter, and give it what further publicity we may, in the hope that the writer of it, and our post-meridian contemporary that printed it, will recognize that we do so purely for the public good, and not from any selfish desire to share in the literary lustre of it. For it is most assuredly a conspicuously useful contribution at this time, when the lower orders, the so-called working classes, misled by Bolshevistic-minded malcontents, are going beyond all the limits of reasonableness, of decency, of commonsense. We feel sure that this letter was composed, not only by a "Loyalist," as the

writer signs it, but by a scion of some good old English family which has produced hereditary legislators. It is upon such men that our last hopes to "save the Throne, the Empire, and the Nation" must now rest. We must uphold them to the best of our poor abilities; we must give them every support in their noble and unselfishly patriotic work. Listen, please, to these lofty and dignified passages:

"It seems to me, Sir, that what England is suffering from at present is Bolshevism of the worst type. We may depend upon it that this is no mere dispute as to wages of the miners; it is an attempt to break up Constitutional Government, smash the Empire, and institute a Revolution. Selfishness and greed are at the bottom of the matter, and we are now reaping the fruits of what was sown in the war when the working classes were literally spoiled by being extravagantly paid for what work they did."

"The italics are ours. We employ them to call special attention to the acumen and courage of the writer. Alas! There is no longer any room to doubt that 'selfishness and greed are at the bottom of the matter'; and it is now unfortunately apparent that the working classes have been 'literally spoiled.' Nothing but a firm hand, the most severe and ruthless operation of all the forces at the disposal of His Majesty's Ministers, can now save the country. We have deferred too long to the sentimentalists and Utopians, with their nonsense about human 'equality and rights,' as if the cannibals were ever likely to be anything better than cannibals. If only we could restore the glorious social constitutions of ancient Greece and Rome, how easy the solution would be! How gladly would we give them 'panem et circenses!' But before that, it is certain we shall have to give them beans. These stupid people understand no other argument. The ridiculous waste

of public monies on this education of the masses has helped to breed the seditious notions that make them behave as they do. It is not good for them. A manual worker was never intended to use his head. He only gets discontented and insubordinate. As we have just seen, they cannot even agree among themselves. We do not care to say too much at this juncture to embarrass the government, but we fear we must admit, and are sure that 'Loyalist' will agree with us, that Mr. George will not be able to review his own political past without a certain amount of feeling of guilty responsibility. The Iron Duke—the unforgettable hero of Waterloo—knew the lower orders better, and knew better how to treat them. If only we could have had a few statesmen of his calibre during recent years, the mischief would not have got so far. Trades Unions ought to be suppressed as secret societies are in Hongkong. Not only are they agents of greed and selfishness, they are hot-beds of disaffection and disloyalty. Could not the Employers' Federations do more to 'smash' them? We take this somewhat violent (but not unnecessarily violent) expression from the letter cited. 'Loyalist' says:

"The Government made a huge mistake last year when it gave way to the railwaymen: it should have smashed every Trade Union in the country at that time, and thus finished up all these revolutionary schemes once and for all."

"That's the true, the honest, the ring; and we applaud it, proceeding immediately to add that what the Government 'should' have done then they certainly must do now, now that the thing has come to a head, and the full menace is revealed. Under the new powers assumed by the Government to deal with the situation, they have enough, without further legislation, to warrant them in arresting every Trade Union official forthwith. To hang them offhand would be best, as is proved by the success with which rebellion is being stamped out in Ireland; but confinement in jail would probably persuade most of them that there is nothing to be gained by inciting the vulgar herd to leave their work in order to meddle with politics, which are far too high for them."

The letter deserves, we think, and as we have tried to show, the widest possible attention. The only thing we regret is its anonymity, for the writer was entitled to the full credit of it, and the rewards, of public esteem, for instance, and confidence, and perhaps acknowledged public leadership, that publication of his name would have entailed. Personally, we would follow such a leader a long way, and do our very best to catch up."

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

Two new P. and O. liners have been recently launched by Harland and Wolff (13,300 tons) and Armstrong, Whitworth (6,700 tons).

A pair of large Chinese cisterns, with landscapes, etc., "famille-rose," from a Petrograd collection, brought 75 guineas at Robinson and Fisher's.

In connection with the Dog, Cat, Poultry, Pigeon and Bird show to be held on April 30, exhibitors are reminded that entries close on Saturday, April 23.

The Admiralty has accepted a tender for the purchase of H.M.S. "Kinsha" at Shanghai and it is expected that she will be delivered to the buyer in the course of the month.

It is stated from Toulouse that during a fit of madness, brought on by opium taking, Ducap St. Paul, champion runner of France, shot at and killed a young woman with whom he had been living at an hotel. St. Paul returned only recently from Indo-China, where he contracted the opium-taking habit.

A new Chinese comic opera, "The Sam-Sing" (A Manchu Maid), was produced at the Surrey Theatre. The book, by Mr. Ernest Woodhead, is on conventional comic opera lines. The "plot" deals with a Chinese Emperor who pretends to die, but becomes a pedlar, apparently for no other reason than to confound a wicked but occasionally amusing mandarin.

With reference to the information recently published regarding Japanese naval contracts, it is now stated that in addition to quantities of armaments, projectiles, and submarine engines in hand by various firms, Messrs. Vickers are building an airship of the "Scout" type for the Japanese Navy, and the Whitehead torpedo factory at Wyke, Doncaster, is filling an order for torpedoes for the same service. These, however, exhaust the list of contracts which are being executed for Japanese naval material, and so far, at any rate, there is no sign of the big battle-cruiser order which was rumoured to be imminent some weeks ago.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

Mr. and Mrs. Robert Dollar are passengers on the s.s. "Wenatchee" from Seattle. They are starting on a five months' tour of the Far East.

Talking of racing, we hear that a certain gentleman, well-known in Sandakan, was acting as a judge at the races at Jesselton recently. He was so intent on seeing where the pony he had backed came in, that he quite forgot to notice which won.

A Bangkok wire dated March 29, states that owing to their heavy oversold positions and the absence of sufficient cover from rice export bills, the Exchange Banks have been restricting remittances abroad since August last. The Treasury have now reduced the amount of sterling allotted the Banks.

The General Officer Commanding wishes to remind all Britons who served in the war and who are now in civil life in Hongkong that his meeting will take place to-morrow at 5.30 p.m., in the Royal Artillery Theatre, Victoria Barracks. The subjects for discussion are given in an advertisement appearing elsewhere in this issue.

The engines of the motor ship "Glengarry" have now been installed in the vessel at Glasgow, and it is anticipated that she will shortly be completed. This ship is one of the 14,000 ton Glen liners, of which six are being built, two having already been completed. The machinery consists of two 3,200 h.p. eight-cylinder Harland and Wolff Diesel engines.

An order has been placed by the United States War Department with the Newport Shipbuilding Co. for seven motor tankers built of concrete, each to carry 600 tons deadweight. The machinery will comprise two 450 h.p. eight-cylinder Winton four-cycle Diesel engines running at 210 r.p.m., and giving an estimated speed at full load of 13 to 14 knots.

According to a Malay custom which takes place after the installation and was observed at Kuala Kangsar, it would appear that when a Malay chief is honored by the Sultan he must not look upon the Sultan's face for one week. In order to observe this custom effectively, the chiefs leave Kuala Kangsar and return at the expiration of a week to pay their respects to the Sultan.

Two Chinese were charged this morning before Magistrate Orme with the unlawful possession on the Hantak wharf, of dutiable cigarettes (one of 10 boxes of "Raven" cigarettes, and the other four boxes of "Raven" and 17 cases of "Deer" cigarettes). Both pleaded ignorance of local regulations and were fined \$60 (or six weeks) and \$40 (or one month), respectively.

Shoring work having been completed in the small hours of this morning, the work of removing the debris at the ruins of the two Old Bailey Houses which collapsed early yesterday morning with the estimated loss of nine lives, was immediately begun, but by noon only one body had been recovered, that of a wash man employed at No. 9. The work is proceeding.

On the occasion of his departure from Shanghai, Mr. A. P. Wood—for close on 40 years with the Waterworks Co., Ltd.—was made the recipient of handsome presents from both foreign and Chinese staffs. Mr. F. R. Pittman, who is taking over the gift, a silver bowl for Mr. Wood and a piece of jade for Mrs. Wood, while the Chinese presentation consisted of a silver-mounted suitcase.

So far as the plans have at present progressed, the new motor passenger liner, which Mr. Dan Brostrom intends to build for the Swedish-American Line, will carry 1,000 emigrants and 500 first and second class passengers. Further details have not yet been definitely settled, except that the vessel will be constructed at Gothenburg and the engines by Burmeister and Wain, Copenhagen.

Officers studying Japanese in their own time, states a Naval Order, will be required to pass a preliminary examination before proceeding to Japan to continue their studies. Officers intending to take up the study of Japanese can obtain notes for their guidance and a list of ideographs on application to the Admiralty. The syllabus of the examination shows that candidates must answer questions concerning the geography, modern history, political and military organization, and present culture of Japan; must know "Katakana," the common forms of "Kigazana," and a hundred ideographs; and be able to hold a conversation involving plain statements of fact with a native.

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SPORT.

TENNIS.
OPEN DOUBLES.WONG PO KEUNG AND V. YVANOVITCH
V.
J. R. PENMAN AND A. D. HUMPHREYS.

Yesterday's match was the first played on the stand court and provided good value for the entrance fee. Wong and Yvanovitch started off only moderately well and made many mistakes. Both were hitting over the lines and Yvanovitch sent many to the backstops. Penman and Humphreys were little better, and the score reached 4 all without anything of interest happening. Then better play began and the spectators sat up. Wong and Yvanovitch came right up and volleyed everything, but Wong's strained wrist made him weak on the backhand and Yvanovitch was smashing outside. The Englishmen were lobbing but found it hard to put them deep enough. Play was even up 7 all, when Wong and Yvanovitch profited by errors on the part of their opponents to take the next two games and the first set at 9/7.

Wong now began to stop back and lob steadily. The English pair could make no reply but to lob in turn and the steadiness and accuracy of Wong's tosses won the day. Neither Penman nor Humphreys could smash them with any certainty even when short, though Penman scored several points with his short pokes overhead at the net. Wong tried to retaliate in kind, but was not so successful as Penman at this shot, which is peculiarly his own. Games again went to 4 all and the set was won after an interminable number of deuces on Yvanovitch's service at 6/4.

The third set saw both Wong and Yvanovitch lobbing in a most disconcerting manner for their opponents. The accuracy of these shots was astounding—many pitched within a foot of the line or nearer, and both Penman and his partner had much running back to do. They tried to reply in kind but could not approach the accuracy of their opponents, Yvanovitch smashing finely from almost any position. The Forges also found Penman's weak spot—his feet, and put shot after shot at them. Penman could not deal with this at all and his backhand on service gave another opening to Yvanovitch's fast services. Playing very consistently Wong and Yvanovitch took the set and match at 6/0.

I was pleased to see that there was much more attention paid to foot faults. All parties but Penman offended in this respect, and as it was one of the easiest things to remedy it was excellent to see that the fault was penalised. Yvanovitch served more finely and consistently than I have seen him do for a long time, putting them so fast and clearly that Penman in particular had no time to run round his backhand. This accounted for many points to Wong and Yvanovitch.

As the winners succeeded in lobbing over Penman's great height it looks as if they should stand a good chance against the Hancock brothers, and it must be remembered that this pair, whom they meet in the semi-final, are best when they do not have to volley. If Wong and his partner will keep up the lobbing game and combine that with low cross-volleys they should reach the final.

Score to Wong Po Keung and V. Yvanovitch:—9/7, 6/4, 6/0.

A PLAYER.

OTHER RESULTS.

Club Championship.—L. Forster beat A. B. Raworth 4-6, 3-6, 6-0, 6-1, 6-1.

Handicap Singles "B".—Lieut. C. H. Larkum beat H. V. Dawson, 6-1, 8-6.

Mixed Doubles Handicap.—Major H. G. and Mrs. Bagnall beat Major H. Greenaway and Miss Burdett, 6-0, 6-0.

TO-DAY'S GAMES.

Club Championship.—Major C. Wilson v. G. W. Sewell.
Mixed Doubles Handicap.—Lt. Col. Nicholson and Mrs. Gompertz v. Lieut. Col. F. J. Bowen and Miss V. Bowen.

CRICKET.

CIVIL SERVICE v. INDIANS.
The undermentioned team will represent the Civil Service in a friendly match against Indian R.C. on the Indians' ground on Saturday at 2.15 p.m.—W. H. Edmonds, G. Z. Piers, H. F. Berran, E. C. Fincher, H. E. Strong, R. G. Taylor, C. J. Tatchell, W. Chipchase, C. T. Brockbank, I. Chapman, W. Thornton.

BILLIARDS.

PALACE HOTEL HANDICAP.

Playing for the third prize at the Palace Hotel last night in the Ho Kom Tong Cup Handicap, E. Gulmaras (-200) beat R. Thomas (-175), 250-125.

LOCAL STRAMER'S
MISHAP.

TAIL SHIFT CARRIED AWAY.

DISABLED VESSEL TOWED TO SHANGHAI.

The China Navigation steamer "Chekiang" met with a mishap while on a voyage from Shanghai to Swatow, according to information brought by another of the Company's steamers, the "Choyang" which arrived here from the latter port yesterday. The report that the "Chekiang" went ashore on the Taichan Islands, south of the Finger Rocks, between Shanghai and Wanchow, was contradicted this morning when it was stated that the vessel's tail shaft was carried away. It was further stated that the vessel was taken in tow by another China Navigation steamer, the "Shantung." No further details are to hand beyond that both steamers have reached Shanghai safely.

The "Chekiang" is a sister ship to the "Chungking" and was built by the Taikoo Dock Company for the China Navigation Company in 1914. She is 2,172 tons gross and 1,313 tons net, her dimensions being 285 feet length, 44 feet breadth and 19 feet depth.

The "Shantung" is due to arrive here to-morrow.

\$45,000 FORGERY CHARGE.

BROTHER PROSECUTED.

\$15,000 CASE BAIL.

Mr. G. R. Haywood appeared before Magistrate Orme this morning to charge a Chinese with forgery alleged to have been committed in the year 1907, in respect of a second deed of mortgage involving \$45,000 odd.

Mr. M. M. Watson, who appeared for the defence, applied for a week's remand.

Mr. Haywood said that complainant was the accused's brother. The accused absconded with \$4,000 raised on the mortgage of the complainant's property. The \$45,000 mentioned in the charge included the compound interest on that sum for the past fourteen years at the rate of 18 per cent. per annum.

The case was remanded for a week and bail fixed at \$15,000 cash.

OBITUARY.

MR. WILLIAM DAVISON.

DEATH AT SEA.

The sad news was received in the Colony this morning of the death on board the C.P.O.S. liner "Empress of Asia" four days out from Yokohama, of Mr. William Davison, Superintendent, Shipwright Department, Hongkong & Whampoa Dock Company. Mr. Davison, who had been ill for about six months, left Hongkong on medical advice for a health trip to Victoria, British Columbia, accompanied by Mrs. Davison, their little daughter, and a trained nurse. Born at Belfast, where he served his apprenticeship, the deceased came to Hongkong 22 years ago to join the Cosmopolitan Dock as foreman carpenter. Later he joined the Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company in a similar capacity and through his ability soon rose to the position of superintendent of the shipwright department. He was a keen sportsman and took a great interest in the Kowloon Bowling Green Club of which he was a past president. He also took keen interest in the Kowloon British School and was always a willing helper in furthering the social work of the school. The news of his death will be received with great regret by a large circle of friends in the Colony and deep sympathy will be felt for Mrs. Davison and the little daughter in their sad bereavement.

On account of the slump in the rubber market, more than 100,000 Chinese labourers in the Straits Settlements have been thrown out of work, says the Canton Times. Most of these Chinese labourers are from Kwangtung and Fukien. Now that a new and progressive Government is established, which will undoubtedly pay particular attention to the development of home industries such as the opening of mines, and establishing of industrial plants, these labourers, in the Straits Settlements, are anticipating return home. It is reported that about 20,000 have already returned to Kwangtung within the last month.

The best breaks were: Gulmaras—33, 29, 26, 25, 25, 23, 19, 17, 17, 16, 15.
Thomas—21, 17, 15.

Sergt. Major Stroud and A. J. Ormond play the final on Friday night, and at the conclusion of the match Mr. Ho Kom Tong will present the prizes.

CORRESPONDENCE.

A SUGGESTION FOR THE STREET CAR CO.

[To the Editor of the "China Mail."]

Sir,—In view of the big number of houses being built in Happy Valley during the last two years and the number of people residing there, I think now is high time for the Tramway Co. to take more interest in that district and to take steps to extend the railway, which at present terminates in front of the "Happy Retreat" Garden. Why not connect it with the Causeway Bay line, rounding the Race Course? Such an undertaking, I have no doubt, will be beneficial to both sides, the Tramway Co. and the residents there. The outlay for the extension will surely be remunerative in the end. Happy Valley is getting popular as residential area and many people prefer to reside there to any other part of Hongkong, and the only thing, preventing them from doing so, is the lack of an adequate means of transport. Thanking you for publishing this in your valued paper.

Yours faithfully,

"A RESIDENT."

Hongkong, April 12, 1921.

V.B.C. ATHLETIC MEETING.

[To the Editor of the "China Mail."]

Sir,—In connection with the above, may I suggest that entry forms for the races for boys and girls be sent to the various schools in the Colony. The data thus furnished would be a help to the handicappers, and also be reliable.

Last year the races for children were nothing but a farce; the handicappers knew nothing whatever regarding the ages of the various competitors, and most of the information furnished them on the ground by parents and competitors was misleading and inaccurate.—Yours, etc.

April 14, 1921.

KINEMA NOTES.

CORONET PICTURES.

"PIRATE GOLD."

A delightful admixture of the humorous and the thrilling, "Pirate Gold," the current attraction at the Coronet Theatre, is a serial of a distinctly unusual kind, presenting all the excitement and glamour of a treasure hunt together with the charm of an engaging love story. A plot of unusual originality and fine photography combine to make a picture of outstanding merit. An exceptionally clever and laughable Harold Lloyd Comedy, "His Royal Snyce," and an interesting topical gazette complete an excellent programme.

HONGKONG THEATRE.

Featuring Dorothy Dalton the popular star in the principal role, "Love Letters," a powerful Paramount drama in 5 reels was screened for the first time at the Hongkong Theatre last night, before an appreciative house. The film was immensely enjoyed by all. It will continue until Friday night and should not be missed by picture-goers. By special request, the thrilling drama "Dawn," will be repeated at the 7.15 performances. At 6 p.m., on Sunday, a special matinee will be given when the chief attraction will be "Our Better Selves," a drama of intense human interest with Fannie Ward in the lead. It will be supported by a comedy entitled "On the Beach at Waikiki," adapted from Burton Holmes' "Travels," and some of the latest numbers of the famous British Gazette.

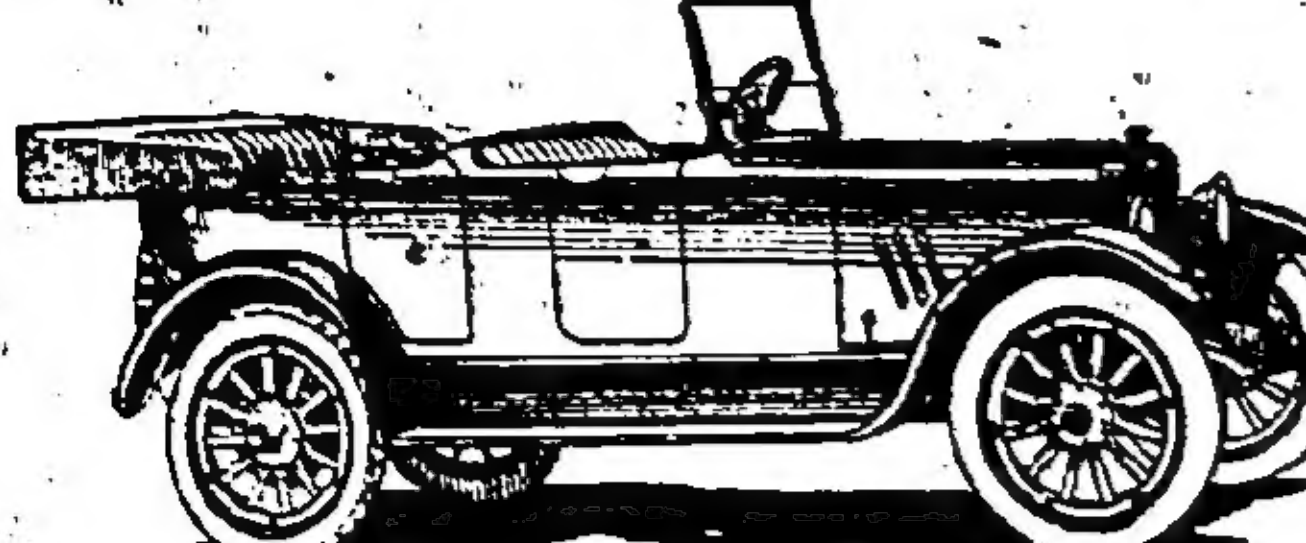
WHY

IS A LEFT-HANDED PITCHER CALLED A "SOUTHPAW"?

The word "southpaw" used so frequently in the course of references to baseball games, is a bit of slang which has crept into the language during the last few years—a colloquialism which has behind it rather more of a logical pedigree than most slang words can claim. In order that the batter may not have to face the rays of the setting sun at any time of the year, a baseball diamond is usually laid out so that the batter's box faces due east. The pitcher, therefore, faces westward, while his right hand is toward the north and his left hand toward the south. As the majority of pitchers are right-handed, it was only natural that an exception to this rule should be singled out for a certain specific title—and the name "southpaw" was adopted on account of the usual points of the compass in connection with the diamond itself. The eccentricities of Rube Waddell and other "southpaws" have made the name synonymous with "erratic," so far as baseball language is concerned, though there is no medical support for the theory that left-handed persons are more peculiar than those who use their right hands.

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LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

INCREASED STAMP DUTY BILL.

NO PEAK PLEBISCITE TO BE TAKEN.

A HOUSING QUERY.

A meeting of the Legislative Council was held in the Council Chamber at 2.30 this afternoon.

There were present: His Excellency the Officer Administering the Government (the Hon. Dr. Chud Severn, C.M.G.).

His Excellency the General Officer Commanding the Troops (Major-General Sir G. M. Kirkpatrick, K.C.B., K.C.S.I.).

The Hon. Colonial Secretary (Mr. E. D. C. Wolfe).

The Hon. Attorney-General (Mr. J. H. Kemp, K.C., C.B.E.).

The Hon. Colonial Treasurer (Mr. C. McWess, O.B.E.).

The Hon. Director of Education (Mr. E. A. Irving).

The Hon. Secretary for Chinese Affairs (Mr. S. B. C. Ross).

The Hon. Director of Public Works (Mr. T. L. Perkins).

Hon. Mr. H. E. Pollock, K.C.

Hon. Mr. Lau Chiu-pok.

Hon. Mr. P. H. Hoyle.

Hon. Mr. Ho Fook.

Hon. Mr. A. C. Stephen.

Hon. Mr. H. W. Bird.

The Hon. Mr. H. E. Pollock asked the following questions:

1. In view of the fact that additional taxation is being imposed on all the inhabitants of the Colony in an unsuccessful endeavour to balance the Budget for the Current Year, 1921, will the Government take a Referendum of Magazine Gap and Peak Residents with a view to ascertaining whether it is the wish of the majority of such Residents that a Motor Road should be made from Magazine Gap to the Peak? If not, why not?

2. What is the estimated cost of making such Motor Road, and when was such estimate obtained?

The answers to the questions were as follows:

1. The Government is not prepared to take such a referendum as suggested, because the construction of the road has been approved by the Legislative Council. The road will be of the greatest value not only as a means of access to all parts of the Peak eventually by motor vehicles but also it will reduce the cost of carriage of road and building materials to at least one-half the present price. It may also have the desirable result of lessening considerably the employment of women and children in carrying burdens to the Hill District. The new alignment of the road will make it possible to construct branch roads, meeting other portions of the District with the lower levels, may add that applications for building sites on the portion of road in question are being received.

2. The Public Works Committee of this Council at a meeting held on October 5, 1920, unanimously recommended the construction of this road at an estimated cost of \$88,200. At a further meeting of the Committee held on January 13, 1921, a change in the route was recommended at a revised estimate of \$118,187. The Hon. Member dissenting. Government adopted the policy advocated by the Committee, but the revised estimate proved somewhat too low and on the 9th of April a contract for the construction of the road at a cost of \$127,965 was signed.

Arising out of the answers, Hon. Mr. H. E. Pollock asked what reasons the Government had for the statement that the road would reduce the cost of carrying road and building materials to the Peak by half the present prices, and whether any applications had been received for building sites on the portion of the road in question.

H. E. the Officer Administering the Government: I do not know if the Director of Public Works is in a position to answer the supplementary questions. If not they can come up on another occasion.

The Hon. Director of Public Works said he had seen a Denis truck at Magazine Gap which had a carrying capacity of two tons. The truck itself weighed 2 tons 15 cwt. This truck was taken without difficulty over Morrison Gap in 15 minutes. The present rate for carrying materials to the Peak was \$4.95 per ton to which 60 per cent had to be added giving a total of \$7.92. With this truck it would cost \$1.71. An application had already been received and tentative applications asking when the road would be opened.

His Excellency: From whom?

The Hon. Director of Public Works: The only name I have at present is that of the Asiatic Petroleum Company.

The Hon. Mr. H. W. Bird gave notice that at the next meeting he would ask that in view of the housing problem which was acute and that the Dairy Farm Company held 210 of highly suitable land on the cool side of the Island, would the Government take preliminary steps to develop some portion of the mainland, say Shatin Valley, and thus release the land at present in the possession of the Company.

TREATY OF PEACE. The Hon. Attorney-General moved the first reading of a Bill intituled: An Ordinance to modify certain provisions of the Treaty of Peace Order, 1919, as amended by the Treaty of Peace (Amendment) Order, 1920, and by the Treaty of Peace (Amendment) Order, 1920, for the purpose of adopting the provisions of the Order to the circumstances of the Colony of Hong Kong.

OBJECTS AND REASONS. 1. The object of this Bill is to adapt to the circumstances of the Colony the amendments made in the Treaty of Peace Order, 1919, by the Treaty of Peace (Amendment) Order, 1920.

2. The latter Order was published in the London Gazette of January 21, 1921, and in the Hong Kong Gazette of April 1, 1921.

3. The method followed in the Bill is similar to that of Ordinance No. 3 of 1920, and Ordinance No. 15 of 1920, the reference is in the second column of the schedule being to the articles of the original Order, as amended by the amendment Orders.

In moving this Bill, the Attorney General said that various orders in council had been made from time to time by His Majesty to make provisions for the various treaties entered into by the Government. This present order was drafted principally for the United Kingdom, although it was intended to apply to the rest of the Empire also. In the latter case, the order required revision to make it applicable to any particular part of the Empire. There were many necessary and obvious modifications in the wording of the order before it could be made applicable to Hong Kong. For example, in the matter of penalties, the fines were referred to in pounds sterling. Then again there were references to the Board of Trade and the Treasury in the order which did not apply here. This Bill was one of a series which would be necessary to make the various orders mentioned applicable to the Colony. It provides for the substitution of the word "Government" for "Treasury" in two places in the order, and several other similar modifications.

The Hon. Colonial Secretary seconded and the Bill was read a first time.

CUSTODIAN OF ENEMY PROPERTY. The Hon. Attorney-General moved the first reading of a Bill intituled: An Ordinance to provide for the transference of property, rights and powers to successive holders of the office of Custodian of Enemy Property.

OBJECTS AND REASONS. The object of this Bill is to make it clear that property, rights, and powers vested in, or conferred upon, any holder of the office of Custodian pass to his successors in office. This is important for the purpose of dealing with the legal estate, particularly in the case of leasehold property.

In proposing the first reading of the Bill, the Attorney General said that that was to provide for Property vested in the custodian when passed to a successor—custodians do not hold permanent office—the transference of the property need not go through a divesting and fresh investing process as was necessary hitherto. This Bill would have the effect of making property transferable from a custodian to his successor without the formality referred to.

The Hon. Colonial Secretary seconded and there being no objection the Bill was read a first time.

STAMP DUTY. The Hon. Attorney-General moved the first reading of a Bill intituled: An Ordinance to amend the law relating to Stamp Duty.

OBJECTS AND REASONS. 1. The objects of this bill are (a) to increase the revenue from stamp duties, (b) to facilitate the collection of those duties and prevent evasion, and (c) to correct various defects in the present law which have long been known to exist. The need for additional revenue is urgent.

2. The bill is based as far as possible on the United Kingdom Stamp Acts, references to which appear in the marginal notes throughout. There is, however, one great difference between the Acts and this bill. In the United Kingdom, speaking generally and subject to certain clear exceptions, the payment of stamp duty is voluntary. In other words, it is no offence not to stamp an instrument, and the Crown cannot sue for the duty. The only sanction is that if the instrument ever has to be given in evidence in civil proceedings it is not admitted until the duty, and a small penalty, have been paid. In the bill the payment of stamp duty is made compulsory in every case except four, i.e., attested copies, duplicates, agreements of service with a corporate body, and agreements under hand (other than agreements for the sale of goods and other property, the stamping of which is made compulsory). In other words, the Collector can sue for the duty, and it is also a criminal offence not to stamp. The position under the existing Ordinance is not clear: it is arguable that stamping is compulsory, but the current opinion is that except in certain special cases, stamping is voluntary as in the United Kingdom.

3. Certain duties imposed by the bill are entirely new, i.e., the duties on agreement for the sale of goods, on exchange contracts and on telegraphic transfers and the late registration duty referred to in Heading No. 41 (2) and clause 29. Others are new to the Colony, i.e., the duties on share contract notes imposed by Heading No. 41 (5) and clause 27, and on certificates to practise (Heading No. 15 and clause 22).

4. Sections 10, 41, 42, 43 and 44 are also peculiar to the bill. They are attempts to facilitate collection and to prevent evasion.

5. The definitions in clause 3 of the bill are based largely on the United Kingdom Acts. Attention is drawn to the new definitions of "cheque" and "partnership instrument." The former will make illegal the evasion of bill of exchange duty carried out by the use of cheques (in the old sense) drawn by bankers here or their branches or agents outside the Colony. The definition of "partnership instrument," it will be seen, is not limited to instruments used in the formation of a partnership.

("Cheque" means a bill of exchange drawn within the Colony on a banker within the Colony and payable within the Colony on demand. "Partnership instrument" includes every agreement relating to the formation, continuance, organisation or dissolution of any partnership, and every agreement relating to the alteration of any of the terms of any partnership.)

6. Sub-clause (5) of clause 5 makes the payment of stamp duty a civil debt, and the non-payment of stamp duty a criminal offence, except where in the schedule stamping is stated to be voluntary.

7. Clause 6 is intended to make all unstamped instruments inadmissible in evidence or for registration, even though, at the time when the instrument is tendered, the payment of duty has not yet, by lapse of time, become a civil debt or a criminal liability.

8. Clause 10, which deals with splitting, is a general application of a principle which has hitherto been applied in the Colony, and in the United Kingdom, only to the particular case of receipts.

9. Clause 16, which relates to late stamping by special leave, gives the Collector some powers at present possessed only by the Governor in Council. It is thought that this will conduce to greater convenience and despatch, and any person aggrieved will be able to appeal to the Governor in Council.

10. The duty on agreements for the sale of property, introduced by clause 21, has been adopted from the United Kingdom Stamp Acts. It is intended to prevent evasion of conveyance duty. The agreement pays the same ad valorem duty as a conveyance, and the subsequent conveyance pays nothing. If the agreement is rescinded, the duty is returnable. The heading does not apply to agreements for the sale of goods, vessels, or immovable property situated out of the Colony.

11. Clause 22, which deals with certificates to practise, introduces a form of taxation new to the Colony. The only precedent known is the annual certificate required in the United Kingdom from solicitors and notaries public. The fee there varies from £3 to £9. Under the clause in the bill the certificates must be taken out before beginning to practise, i.e., in the general case, they should be taken out in December for the following year. A temporary regulation will however, be made allowing to persons in practice at the commencement of the Ordinance a period of one month from that date to take out their certificates for 1921.

12. Clause 23 introduces another entirely new duty, that on exchange contracts. Exchange contracts which result in transactions that pay bill of exchange or telegraphic transfer duty will not pay exchange contract duty.

The rate of duty is the same as that on bills of exchange and telegraphic transfers, i.e., 10 cents on every \$500.

13. The share contract duty introduced by clause 27 is new in Hong Kong, but it exists in the United Kingdom. The scale in the United Kingdom advances by thirteen steps, from 6d. on £100 to £1 on amounts over £20,000. The scale in the Schedule to the bill is \$2 for all amounts up to \$10,000, and \$5 for all amounts above that figure.

14. The telegraphic transfer duty introduced by clause 28 is new, but there seems to be no valid reason why remittances by telegraphic transfer should escape duty while remittances by bill of exchange pay. The rate is the same as the bill of exchange and exchange contract rate, i.e., 10 cents for every \$500.

15. Clause 29 is an attempt to deal with the problem of blank transfers, i.e., transfers of shares executed by the registered owner in which the name of the transferee is left blank. These transfers pass to successive purchasers before being finally completed and registered and thus many transfers escape paying duty. The question of making all blank transfers illegal was considered but it was thought that such a prohibition would interfere unduly with a common practice which has been found to be useful and convenient. Blank transfers are therefore not made illegal, but an inducement to prompt registration of transfers is offered, or, perhaps it should be said, a penalty is placed on late registrations. The scale of penalties is given in Heading No. 41 (2) in the Schedule. No late registration penalty is incurred if the transfer is registered within one month after execution by the transferor. It must, however, not be overlooked that this late registration duty is only an additional safeguard against evasion, and that every transfer of shares must in any event pay the share transfer duty. It should be noted that in future all transfers of shares must contain the true date of execution by the transferor, and that no transfers must be accepted unless they either (a) contain the date of execution by the transferor or (b) are duly stamped. The clause refers only to shares on registers kept in the Colony.

16. Clause 41 is meant to fasten and broaden the liability in the case of instruments executed in the name of a corporate body or firm. It is intended that criminal liability shall attach to the corporate body itself in the former case, and to the person appearing to have the management in the latter case, upon mere failure to stamp. In other words, the corporate body in the one case, and the manager in the other case, will be liable for the mere omission, apart from any question of intention to evade or of guilty knowledge, and will be bound to see that the instrument is duly stamped.

17. As it is desirable that the onus should be placed expressly on one side or the other it seems not unreasonable to place it on the party who has both the knowledge of the facts and a personal pecuniary interest in the result of the claim or appeal.

18. The power of inspection given by clause 43 may seem rather wide and severe, but it will probably be used comparatively seldom and it is considered very desirable to have the power in reserve.

(Clause 43 provides that in any case where the Collector may have reason to believe that there are or may be on any premises, or on or in the possession or under the control of any person, any books of account or other documents whatsoever any of the contents of which may be relevant to the question of the liability of any person to the payment of stamp duty under this Ordinance, the Collector, and any person authorised thereto by him in writing, may enter on any such premises for the purpose of inspection, and may search any such person, and

(Continued on Page 10.)

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.

THE GENERAL OFFICER Commanding wishes to remind all Britons who served in the War, and who are now in Civil life in Hong Kong, that his ASSISTING will take place TO-MORROW, at 3.30 p.m. in the ROYAL ARTILLERY THEATRE, VICTORIA BARRACKS.

The Subject for discussion will be—

1. The desirability of forming an ex-service organisation in Hong Kong.

2. "The British Legion", which is the provisional title of the Unity Movement.

3. Appointment of a Committee to give effect to any resolution that may be passed.

Hongkong, April 14, 1921.

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FOR SALE—Motor Boat "JEAN" length 35 feet, beam 8 feet, 45 H.P. M.G. Thornycroft Engine, hull built by Messrs. Thornycroft in England, in good running order, completely fitted up. Price \$6,000.00 or open to consider an offer. Apply to F. GRAHAM, c/o Hongkong Electric Co., Ltd.

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THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction.

(FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED),

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A number of Marble Statuettes, &c., &c.

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HUGHES & HOUGH, Auctioneers.

Hongkong, April 14, 1921.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE Steamship

"PERSIA,"

From TRIESTE, via VENICE, ADE, PENANG & SINGAPORE.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo are hereby informed that all Goods are being loaded at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., at Kowloon, whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded unless notice to the contrary be given before 14th April.

No claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 20th inst. will be subject to rent.

All claims against the steamer must be presented to the Undersigned on or before the 29th inst. or they will not be recognized.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 20th inst. at 10 a.m.

No Fire Insurance has been effected. Bills of Lading will be countersigned by

DODWELL & CO., LTD. Agents.

Hongkong, April 14, 1921.

TO SECRETARIES OF CLUBS AND OTHER INSTITUTIONS.

ALL preliminary notices of forthcoming meetings, lectures and entertainments, sent for insertion in the news columns of the China Mail, are charged for at the rate of \$1 each, (as announced in May and June of last year) providing that they do not occupy more than four lines. In future if this space is exceeded they will be placed in the advertising columns at the prevailing rates.

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NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA, Agents.

Hongkong, April 14, 1921.

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM EUROPE AND STRAITS.

THE Company's Steamship,

"DAKAR" MARU,

having arrived from the above Ports. Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed and placed at their risk in the HONGKONG & KOWLOON WHARF & GODOWN COMPANY'S Godowns at Kowloon, where each consignee will be sorted out mark by mark and delivery can be obtained as soon as the Goods are landed.

Optional Goods will be carried on unless instructions are given to the contrary before Noon, To-day.

Goods not cleared by the 1st April, 1921, will be subject to rent.

Damaged Packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignee's representative at an appointed hour on TUESDAY and FRIDAY. All claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognized. No claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns.

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Hongkong, April 14, 1921.

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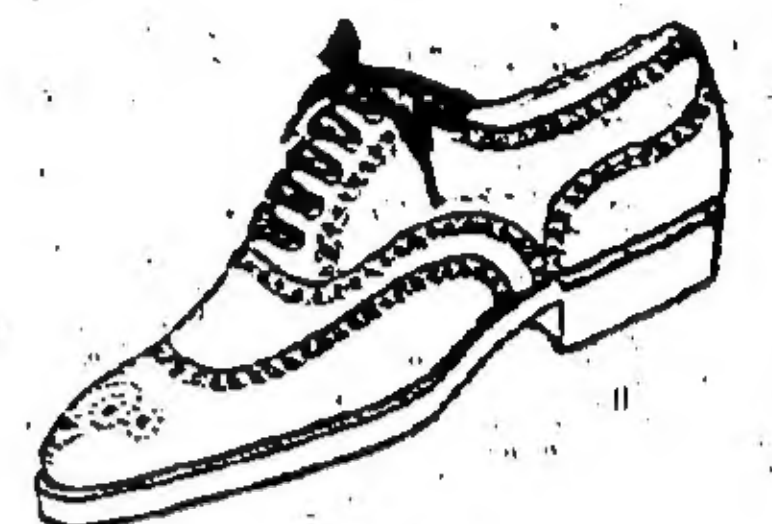
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April 21st May 18th June 15th

SAILING FROM

HONGKONG for MANILA

S.S. "NANKING" June 4th

SAILING FROM

HONGKONG for SINGAPORE

S.S. "CHINA" April 30th

S.S. "NILE" June 25th

AN UNBURNISHED HIGH CLASS PASSENGER SERVICE.

C. T. SURBRIDGE, FREIGHT & PASSENGER AGENT,

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No. 1934. No. 2161.

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REGULAR SERVICE of Fast, High Class Coast Steamers having good

Accommodation for First Class Passengers. Electric Lights and Fans in Staterooms

and Saloons. Excellent Cuisine.

SWATOW, AMOY & FOCHOW

AND RETURN

(Occupying 8 to 10 Days)

SEAWORTHY CAPTAIN

HAIPHONG Capt. W. G. Parnham FRIDAY, 16th Apr. at Noon.

HAICHING Capt. A. H. Stewart TUESDAY, 19th Apr. at Noon.

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Blake Pier).

For FREIGHT and PASSAGE apply to—

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.

General Managers.

AMERICAN & ORIENTAL LINE.

Subject to change without notice.

ORIENTAL AFRICAN LINE.

INDIAN AFRICAN LINE.

Cargo carried on through Bills of Lading from HONGKONG to BRISA,

DELHI, RAY, DURBAN (Natal), EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and

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For particulars apply to—

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(Ellerman & Bucknall Steamship Co. Ltd.)

JAPAN, CHINA AND STRAITS

TO

UNITED KINGDOM & CONTINENT.

FOR PARTICULARS OF SAILINGS SHIPPERS ARE

REQUESTED TO APPROACH THE UNDERSIGNED,

For

LONDON, AMSTERDAM, ROTTERDAM AND HAMBURG—"KIOTO"—15th April.

LONDON, AMSTERDAM, ROTTERDAM AND HAMBURG—"KASONGA"—6th May.

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THE KWONG HIP LUNG CO., LTD.

ENGINEERS and SHIPBUILDERS, BOILER-MAKERS, BRASS and IRON

FOUNDERS. All work done to the highest standard. We have

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Hongkong, April 1, 1921.

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS AND PASSENGERS.

VESSELS DUE.

FROM SHANGHAI.

Apr. 18—J.C.J.L. Tientsin.

18—P. & O. Dairen.

18—R.F. Swatow.

18—J.C.J.L. Tientsin.

22—R.F. City of Dunkirk.

24—R.F. Kasanga.

24—R.F. Dairen.

24—R.F. Dairen.

24—R.F. Dairen.

24—R.F. Dairen.

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24—R.F. Dairen.

24—R.F. Dairen.

24—R.F. Dairen.

24—R.F. Dairen.

24—R.F. Dairen.

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K. KIMURA & CO.
2, Connaught Road Central.
Cable Add. "Propaganda" Tel. No. 2580

TO-DAY'S CABLE.

(Cable Service to the China Mail)

NATIONAL CRISIS.

TRIPLICE DECISION TO STRIKE ON FRIDAY.

"SITUATION VERY GRAVE."

UGLY INCIDENTS REPORTED FROM FIFESHIRE.

LONDON, April 13.

The temper of the miners in some areas is taking an ugly turn. For example there was a serious disturbance at Thornton Junction in Fifeshire where several thousand miners compelled a number of railway signalmen to leave the signal cabins, causing practical suspension of traffic; but marines and sailors were called in and traffic was resumed. The strikers then looted goods trains and two shops but were driven off by police, soldiers, and sailors who were rushed up in lorries. A score of rioters were arrested.

PREMIER'S HOPE.

LONDON, April 13.

In the House of Commons, replying to Mr. Asquith, Mr. Lloyd George read a letter from the National Union of Railwaymen announcing the Triplix decision to strike at ten o'clock on Friday night. He said that the Government deeply deplored this decision. Undoubtedly the situation was very grave but he hoped wiser counsels would prevail. Meanwhile the Government is considering all necessary measures to meet the emergency.

A SERIOUS BLOW.

LONDON, April 13.

The locomotive engineers and firemen who have their own union independent of the National Union of Railwaymen, and whose attitude up to the present has been doubtful, have decided also to strike on Friday. Mr. Lloyd George has written to the leaders of the railwaymen and transport workers asking the grounds on which they have decided to inflict such a serious blow to their fellow countrymen.

NEXT PEACE MOVE?

LONDON, April 13.

It is expected that the next peace move will come from Labour leaders outside the Triplix. It has not yet been ascertained how many unions will support the Triplix but Mr. Thomas, announcing the decision, added that many other unions had applied to join in the strike. He stated that these include the electrical trades union. On the other hand, district returns in the ballot by the sailors and firemen's union up to the present show substantial majorities against a strike.

NATIONAL RALLY.

The national rally in support of the Government continues. Recruiting for the defence force has greatly increased, following the killing of mischievous rascals. A committee representing ex-Service men's organisations at a meeting in Edinburgh unanimously passed a resolution calling on ex-Service men to assist in preserving life and property in the grave national crisis.

MUI TSAL

NO LOCAL BOARD OF INVESTIGATION?

CHURCHILL'S STATEMENT.

LONDON, April 13.

In the House of Commons, replying to Lord Cavendish-Bentley, Mr. Winston Churchill said that he was not aware of the appointment of a board of investigation to inquire into the system of *mu tsal* in Hongkong. He was informed that a committee of Chinese ladies was being formed to assist in this connection the Po Leung Kuk (home for destitute women and girls) which was of the greatest assistance to the Colonial Government in all matters connected with the protection of women and girls.

HONGKONG NAVAL HOSPITAL.

QUESTIONS IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

LONDON, April 13.

In the House of Commons, replying to Commr. Bellairs, Colonel Amery stated that the maximum number of patients that could be accommodated at the Royal Naval Hospital, Hongkong, was 134. The maximum and minimum accommodated in 1920 were 99 and 52, respectively. Eleven convalescents had been sent from the Hongkong hospital to the Yokohama Naval Hospital in 1920. The latter was not reopened until June 16, 1920, which was after the usual time of the year for the transfer of convalescents thither from Hongkong.

HOLLAND AND BRITAIN.

NEW DAILY AIR SERVICE INAUGURATED.

LONDON, April 13.

Holland and Britain are being brought into quicker communication by the inauguration of a daily Dutch air service between London and Amsterdam. The schedule time is four hours and the ten fare guineas. An air connection from Amsterdam to Copenhagen is made with "flying pullmans" luxuriously fitted with armchairs and writing tables.

DAVIS CUP TENNIS.

EFFORTS TO SECURE SHIMIDZU FOR JAPAN.

LONDON, April 13.

It is understood that Shimidzu has cabled from Calcutta that he will be unable to represent Japan in the Davis Cup ties this year. Further efforts are being made through the National Tennis Club of Japan to obtain his release from business with a view to his participating in Japan's debut in international tennis. Tilden, the world's champion, expresses the opinion that Japan will be the challengers if Shimidzu plays.

NAVAL ARMAMENTS.

PAVING THE WAY FOR NEGOTIATIONS FOR REDUCTION.

WASHINGTON, April 13.

Senator Borah introduced into the Senate a resolution authorising the President to open negotiations with Britain and Japan as regards the reduction of naval construction.

PEACE RESOLUTION IN SENATE.

WASHINGTON, April 13.

In the Senate, Senator Knox introduced his peace resolution. It contained a clause reserving American rights under the Treaty of Versailles. The resolution was referred to the foreign relations committee.

THE QUEST OF MOHAMMED'S SACRED SLIPPER SERIES.

III—THE HAND OF A THIEF

BY SAKEH ROHMER.

(Continued from yesterday.)

(COPYRIGHT, 1918.)

In which is introduced Earl Dexter, American, who "only goes in on the big game." The girl with the violet eyes appears again and in this third story of the adventures attending the theft of Mohammed's slipper mystery and excitement are more intense than ever.

"How long has he been gone?" The man started and began to peer about anxiously.

"That's a funny thing, sir," he said, "I was keeping my eyes specially upon him. I noticed him hovering around while Mr. Mostyn was speaking; but although I could have sworn he hadn't passed out, he's gone!"

"You didn't notice his departure then?"

"I'm sorry to say I didn't, sir." Bristol, at the far end of the room, was signalling to me. I walked back and joined him.

"Come over here," he said in a low voice, "and pretend to examine these things."

He glanced significantly to his left. Following the glance, my eyes fell upon the lean American; he was peering into the receptacle which held the holy slipper.

"Did you notice that man I glanced at?"

"Yes."

"Well, that's Earl Dexter, the first crook in America! Ssh! Only goes in on very big things. We had word at the Yard when he landed; but we can't touch him—we can only keep our eyes on him. He travels openly and in his own name; always dresses the same and has just given me 'good-day'! They call him the Sombriero Man. We heard this morning that he had booked two first-class sailings on the 'Oceanic,' leaving for New York three weeks hence. Now, Mr. Cavendish, what is his game?"

"It has occurred to me before Bristol," I replied, "and you may remember that I mentioned the idea to you, that there might be a third party interested in the slipper. Why shouldn't Earl Dexter be that third party?"

"Because he isn't a fool," rapped Bristol, shortly. "Earl Dexter isn't a man to gather up trouble for himself. More likely if his visit has anything to do with the slipper he's retained by Hassan and Company. Museum-breaking may be a bit out of the line of his business."

This latter suggestion dovetailed with my own ideas, and oddly enough there was something positively wholesome in the notion of the straightforward crookedness of a mere swell crackman.

Then happened a singular thing, and one that effectually concluded our whispered colloquy. From the top end of the room, beyond the case containing the slipper, one of the yellow blinds came down with a rum.

Bristol turned in a flash. It was not a remarkable accident, and might portend no more than a loose cord, but when, having walked rapidly up the room, we stood before the lowered blind, it appeared that this was no accident at all.

Some four feet from the bottom of the blind (or five feet from the floor) a piece of linen a foot square had been neatly slashed out.

Bristol stared at me in perplexity. "Who on earth did it," he muttered, "and what the blazes for?"

"The American gentleman has just gone out, sir," said the sergeant at the door.

I nodded grimly and raced down the steps. Across the hall in front of me I saw Earl Dexter passing out of the museum. I followed him—through into Kingsway and thence to Fleet Street. He sauntered easily along, a nonchalant gray figure. I had begun to think that he was bound for his hotel and that I was wasting my time when he turned sharply into quiet Salisbury Square; it was almost deserted.

My heart leaped into my mouth with a presentiment of what was coming as I saw an elegant and beautifully dressed woman sauntering along in front of us on the far side.

Was it that I detected something familiar in her carriage—in the poise of her head—something that reminded me of former unforgettable encounters, encounters which without exception had presaged attempts upon the slipper of the Prophet? Or was it that I recollected how Dexter had booked two passages for America?

I cannot say; but I felt my heart leap; I knew beyond any possibility of doubt that this meeting in Salisbury Square marked the opening of a new chapter in the history of the slipper.

Dexter slipped his arm within that of the girl in front of him and paced slowly forward in earnest conversation. I suppose my action was very unattractive and a piece of very poor detective work; for regardless of the obnoxious road and passed close by the pair.

I saw Dexter and Dexter was speaking as I came up, his well-out of ex-

actly had crossed the attention of a policeman. Some one was clambering upon the door of the museum, too. Mostyn raced forward and raised the blind—that toward which the slipper had seemed to move.

The lower pane of the window was smashed. Blood was trickling down upon the floor from the jagged edges of the glass.

"Hullo, there! Open the door! Open the door!"

Bells were going all over the place now; sounds of running footsteps came from below; but Mostyn stood staring at the broken window and at the solid iron bars which protected it without, which were intact, substantial—which showed him that nothing human could possibly have entered.

That was the story as I heard it half an hour later. For Inspector Bristol, apprised of the happening, was promptly on the scene; and knowing how keen was my interest in the matter he rang me up immediately. I arrived soon after Bristol and found a perplexed group surrounding the uncanny slipper of the Prophet. No one had dared to touch it; the dread vengeance of Hassan of Aleppo would visit any unbeliever who ventured to lay hand upon the holy, bloody thing. Well we knew it, and as though it had been a venomous scorpion, we, a company of up-to-date prosaic men of affairs, stood around that diabolical mark, and kept a respectful distance.

Mostyn, an odd figure in pajamas and dressing gown, turned his pale, intellectual face to me as I entered.

"It will have to be put back—secretly," he said.

His voice was very unsteady. Bristol nodded grimly and glanced at the two constables, who, with a plain clothes man unknown to me, made up that midnight company.

"I'll do it, sir," said one of the constables suddenly.

"One moment," Mostyn raised his hand.

"Do you understand fully," the constable continued, "the risk you run?"

"I think so, sir," answered the constable, "but I'm prepared to chance it."

"The hands," resumed Mostyn slowly—"of those who hitherto have ventured to touch it have been—"

he hesitated—"cut off."

"All right, sir," said the man with a sort of studied reluctance, "I'll take my chance."

I tried to stop him; Mostyn, too, stepped forward, and Bristol swore frankly. But it was of no avail.

A sort of chill seemed to claim my very soul when I saw the constable stoop, unconcernedly pick up the slipper and replace it in the broken case.

"All you want is a new pane of glass, sir," he said, "and the thing's done."

Constable Hughes has no further place in these records. He was picked up outside the section house on the following evening with his right hand severed just above the wrist.

The day that followed was one of the hottest which we experienced during the heat wave. It was a day crowded with happenings. The Burton room was closed to the public, whilst a glazier worked upon the broken east window and a new blind was fitted to the west. Behind the workman, guarded by a watchful commissaire, yawned the shattered case containing the slipper.

At about 11 o'clock, as I hurried along the Strand, I almost collided with the girl of the violet eyes! She turned and ran like the wind down Arundel street, whilst I stood at the corner staring after her in blank amazement, as did other passers-by; for a man cannot with dignity race headlong after a pretty woman down a public thoroughfare!

It's the most horrible and confusing case," Bristol said to me when I joined him at the museum, "that the Yard has ever had to handle. It bristles with outrages and murders. God knows where it will all end. I've had London scoured for a clue to the whereabouts of Hassan and Company, and drawn absolutely blank! Then there's Earl Dexter. Where does he come in? For once in a way he's living in hiding. I can't find his headquarters. I've been thinking—"

He drew me aside into the small gallery which runs parallel with the Assyrian room.

"Dexter has booked two passages in the 'Oceanic.' Who is his companion?"

I wondered, I had wondered more than once, if his companion were my beautiful violet-eyed acquaintance. A scruple—perhaps an absurd scruple—hitherto had kept me silent respecting her, but now I determined to take Bristol fully into my confidence. A conviction was growing upon me that she and Earl Dexter together represented that third party whose existence we had long suspected. Whether they operated separately or on behalf of the Moslems (of which arrangement I could not conceive) remained to be seen. I was about to voice my doubts and suspicions when Bristol went on hurriedly.

"I have thoroughly examined the Burton room, and considering that the windows are thirty feet from the ground, that there is no sign of a ladder having stood upon the lawn, and that the iron bars are quite intact, it doesn't look humanly possible for anyone to have been in the room last night prior to Mostyn's arrival."

(To be continued.)

DAIRY FARM NEWS.

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GOUDA CHEESE . . . \$1.40 per lb.

AUSTRALIAN STILTON \$1.00 " "

FRENCH . . . 90cts. " "

THE DAIRY FARM, ICE & COLD STORAGE Co., Ltd.

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THE "IMPERIAL" DURO-DYE SHIRTS.

A neat and smart shirt in nice striped designs. Properly cut and made by experienced shirt makers. This material is dyed with Duro-dye and is absolutely fast. Soft double cuffs.

Size 14½ to 16½.

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THE "STORE FOR THE PEOPLE."

FUNERAL.

LATE MR. J. G. GRAY.

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The following sent wreaths: The Committee and Members of the Institution of Engineers and Shipbuilders of Hongkong, Messrs. Moller & Co. (Hongkong), Ltd., Messrs. J. Ullmann & Co., Messrs. Thomson & Co., Messrs. Goddard & Douglas, Messrs. Lowe, Bingham & Matthews, Mr. and Mrs. C. Edgcombe, Mr. R. M. Dyer, Mr. and Mrs. H. J. Gray, and Mrs. Gray, Mr. A. Womse, Mr. J. S. Agassiz, Mr. and Mrs. H. Dreyer, Miss Helen Clarkson, Mr. A. W. Snowman, Mr. B. Griffiths, Mr. Lam Fai Tung, Mr. E. H. Ray, Mr. W. A. Dowley, Mr. H. M. Nemaze, Mr. and Mrs. F. Smyth, Mr. W. F. Stevens, Mr. and Mrs. H. W. Lucas, Dr. C. Forsyth, Mr. D. L. W. Williams, Mr. M. Nemaze, Mr. C. W. Olson, Mr. Jean de V. de Beaufort, Mr. E. T. H. Banjo, Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Cooper, Mr. and Mrs. G. L. Wardlaw, Mr. A. E. Hall, Major G. F. E. Rapson, Mr. and Mrs. F. M. Crawford, Mr. S. Berg, Mr. P. T. Hingke, Mr. and Mrs. S. J. Syrett, Mr. C. Lammett, Mr. L. M. S. Hodge, Mr. Sin Tak Fan, Mr. H. C. Shumbe, Mr. and Mrs. D. K. Blair.

The funeral of the late Mr. John Graham Gray of Messrs. Snowman & Co., whose death from blood poisoning occurred at the Government Civil Hospital, took place at Happy Valley last evening.

The chief mourners were Mr. R. T. Matheson, of Canton (brother-in-law), and Mr. Clifford Edgcombe, partner of Messrs. Snowman & Co.

Among others who formed the cortege were Messrs. B. M. Dyer, T. M. G. Brayfield, G. M. Elliott, W. Budge, W. Skinner, W. B. L. Shenton, A. H. Crew, H. W. Lucas, S. J. Syrett, H. A. Taylor, H. M. Nemaze, W. Logan, D. L. W. Williams, S. Berg, E. L. Hsieh, H. A. Lammett, F. M. Crawford, W. Forbes, T. H. Fox, H. K. Morton, H. Dyer, A. Womse, J. H. Scott, W. F. Stevens, B. Griffiths, Dr. E. A. Jay, Captains Glover, Bygate, W. C. Bird and E. Jones, and the Portuguese and Chinese staffs of Messrs. Snowman & Co.

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